

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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MAY DROP PACKERS' CASES.

It was reported from Washington last week that the administration had about decided to drop the cases in the federal court in Chicago against various big packing companies for alleged violation of the anti-trust law. These cases were set for trial September 11, and postponed at that time until November. It is said the government has not taken much interest in the cases since the defeat it sustained last spring when the indictments against individual packers were thrown out of court. It is also said that Mr. Roosevelt believes he has bigger game in sight which he stands a better show of "bagging," and for that reason may drop his pursuit of the meat men.

MORE BRITISH INVESTIGATORS.

Sir B. Walter Foster of London, and H. R. Kidner, a London chemist, are making a tour of American packing centers, and are said to be investigating conditions in the meat industry for the British government. They would not admit that they were on official business, however. Reports have already been made to the British government by its consuls at packing centers, by a British army representative, and by Messrs. Haydon and Randall of the British meat traders' organization. English consumers are slow in recovering from the fright given them by the "yellow" slanderers, and these investigations tend to reassure them.

FIFTEEN CINCINNATI PACKERS JOIN.

At a meeting of the packers of Cincinnati, held in that city last Tuesday afternoon, addresses were made by General Michael Ryan, president of the American Meat Packers' Association, by the secretary of the organization, by Charles Roth, of the Roth Packing Co., and several others. The purposes of the new association were explained, after which a general discussion of trade topics ensued. At the conclusion of the meeting twelve packers signed applications for active membership, making a total of fifteen such members in Cincinnati.

ARMOUR OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS.

J. Ogden Armour has offered \$5,000 to the management of the International Livestock Exposition to found scholarships to be competed for at the International expositions by students in State Agricultural colleges. Twenty scholarships of \$250 each will be offered.

MEAT RULES MAKE TROUBLE

Some Points Which Must Be Speedily Settled

The operation of the new federal meat inspection law seemed to be smoother during the past week than in its earlier stages. It will probably continue to improve, as the officials of the Department of Agriculture show every disposition to be fair in the enforcement of both laws and regulations, and the construction they place upon both.

The actual, practical operations, however, show some features which, in the opinion of the trade, should be remedied, and suggestions for these changes have been placed in the hands of the American Meat Packers' Association. The organization invited its members to report their experiences, and these, together with the ones which have been sent to The National Provisioner, have been turned over to the Executive Committee of the association for action.

Following are examples of some of the experiences reported:

Stamping Leaf Lard.

One concern reports as follows:

One of the features of the new regulations is that which requires us to stamp every piece of fresh or cured meat shipped loose in car-load lots to branches, jobbers or dealers having no government inspection. A car of cheek butts may contain 6,000 to 8,000 pieces, and to stamp each one of these is a source of great inconvenience, delay, annoyance and expense.

Complaints are coming in from customers whose product has been stamped that the ink has daubed all over the surface of the meat, front and back, making an unsightly appearance. In stamping pickled meats the impression will scarcely show, but leaves a great daub of ink which smears over the meat, making it unsatisfactory and unsalable to the trader.

To some of our branches we ship raw leaf lard, loose, in car load lots, and to stamp each of the 4,000 to 6,000 pieces per car of raw leaf is of itself quite an undertaking. After the stamp is on it leaves a blotch of ink which spreads, not only over the piece stamped, but also over others, and when rendered into neutral lard leaves a purple tint in the rendered mass. The ink used for stamping of course contains aniline dye, which, according to a strict interpretation of the pure food law, would make the meat subject to confiscation, to say nothing of the injury done to butterine makers and others.

This is a matter which vitally concerns every meat packer in the United States and we think the Department of Agriculture should take steps to improve this condition by authorizing inspectors to place a government seal on cars after loading, or by supplying local inspectors where they now have

no inspection, and abolishing the present method of stamping every piece of loose meat shipped in car lots, which is proving so harmful and costly to the packing industries of this country.

Suggestion to Department.

This subject seemed so important that it was immediately placed before the Bureau of Animal Industry by the American Meat Packers' Association. The suggestion was made that the government seal be placed on cars going to non-inspected establishments, instead of stamping or marking each piece, with the understanding that when the seal was broken the contents of the car would lose their identity as government inspected products and could be sold only in State trade. By this means the law would be fully upheld and the packer would lose the value of government inspection in return for convenience in shipping.

No ruling has been made on the suggestion at this writing.

Casings.

A packer asks this question:

We have a few tierces of beef and hog casings to sell and have always sold in a neighboring State. Is it allowable to ship casings out of this State without government inspection?

The regulations do not apply to casings, which may be shipped anywhere without stamps or labels and without regard to the rules applying to railroads. In the beginning of the month some of the inspectors stamped casings so that railroads would not hold up shipments pending a ruling, but this was done merely as a convenience for packers and railroads. Some of the chief inspectors still stamp casings intended for export to France, Holland and Germany, as the government stamp is an assurance in those countries that goods are O. K.

Shipments by Wagon.

Another asks:

We have a number of customers in the next State in a town which is just over the State line. We ship over an electric road whose station is in this State, just this side of the State line. Can we ship to the station (which is in this State), have the goods unloaded there and let the merchants haul them away (over the State line) themselves?

One of the chief inspectors says this cannot be done. It is interstate trade, and the

The American Meat Packers' Association

Cordially invites all packers, curers, sausage makers; fertilizer, glue and soap-makers; machinery and supply companies, brokers, and all others directly or indirectly interested in the packinghouse or allied industries to become members. Charter membership will be held open for a short time. Dues, \$25 per year. Applications, with dues, should be addressed to

JAMES GARNEAU, Treasurer

Laux Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

goods must have government inspection to enter into it. Wagon deliveries are considered interstate commerce. "If you carry a piece of meat across a State line on your back, it is in interstate trade," says the inspector.

Stamping Loose Meats Again.

A prominent packer also refers to stamping loose meats, as follows:

We ship a considerable quantity of dry salted meats to the South, and under the present rule, where we make shipments to establishments where no inspection is maintained, we are obliged to stamp each piece with a rubber stamp, showing that the meats have been inspected and passed. You can readily appreciate the amount of time it will take, and as these goods are all sold by correspondence or wire, they are usually for prompt shipment.

We think if the members of the association would submit ideas regarding this we might be able to overcome the unnecessary trouble. When we ship a carload of loose plates or butts, there are about 3,500 pieces of plates to a car and about 5,000 pieces of butts. It can be seen, therefore, that there is a great deal of unnecessary time spent which could be overcome if arrangements could be made to have the car sealed the same as when we ship meats in bulk to inspected houses.

As all the other houses are required to do the same as we are, we think it will be well to receive suggestions from them as to how this trouble could be obviated.

Lard and Hams.

A well-known curer and renderer writes:

The government requires us to change a great many labels, and the ones particularly on lard. For instance, one of them will now read, "Pure Lard, with Oleo-Stearine Added." It does not state that we must designate the percentage of stearine put in the lard, but we have a State law which requires this, and a good many other States are following suit. It occurs to us that the government should have requested that the percentage of both stearine and hog product be printed on the label, and then permit us to call it, for instance, "Blank Brand Lard."

Another serious matter with a house like ours is rejected hams, or what we style a No. 2. The ham in question is fit to be used for a food product, because in our fifty years of experience they were never known to be injurious to health. The ham in question sometimes has an odor in the marrow and then, in a great many instances, it runs along the side of the bone. Either the curing was not properly done or the hog was not rested when it was slaughtered; in fact, there are a great many reasons which present themselves, but no one ever knew exactly just why, at times, a great many hams will not cure like others.

There is a big demand for these hams in various parts of the United States, and especially in the Southern States. On large plantations, and in the cities themselves, it

has been known that rejected ham was sought in preference to A No. 1, not only by poor people on account of the price, but by others on account of their liking for the taste of these goods.

The line cannot always be drawn on these hams, and when they are rejected they are condemned. Of course they can be tanked, but being so meaty there is only a small percentage of grease that can be extracted from the fat of the ham, and that is next to being worthless.

Inspectors Arrogant.

One of the commonest complaints is that the local inspectors are arrogant and extremely punctilious. They find fault with the slightest little thing, often without reason, and demand that it be remedied. They will not listen to reason or argument, fall-

ing back upon the statement that they are government inspectors and their word is law. They condemn valuable animals merely upon suspicion or upon theoretical judgment. They scratch the walls, even of new plants, looking for dirt, and call marks of age a cause for complaint.

Packers fear to report such inspectors, knowing that if they do so they are storing up future trouble for themselves with the inspector in charge.

Broken Seals.

A case has happened of a car of inspected meats, shipped under government seal, which was returned to the shipper, the seal being broken in transit. The chief inspector de-

(Concluded on page 28.)

FIGHT ON BORAX AS A MEAT PRESERVATIVE

Pennsylvania's political food commissioner, Dr. B. H. Warren, who also holds a brief as the champion of the dairy and creamery interests, is attempting to push his fight against borax as a meat preservative in Pennsylvania at this time. His sensational arrest of meat men for selling hams preserved in the usual mild pickle, in which a fraction of one per cent. of borax is used, was heralded by his "yellow" newspaper allies in customary style, the dealers being called "doctorers" of hams. This was convenient for the commissioner, whose political prestige had been languishing of late, and who had been playing a poor second to Dr. Wiley in the race for notoriety.

It is understood that these cases will be vigorously defended, and that this question of the use of the customary mild curing methods will be carried through the courts to a settlement. Such a court hearing would afford an opportunity for refuting slanders about "doctored hams," as well as a chance to define the powers and prerogatives of political food officials.

In a recent letter to a Philadelphia newspaper, H. H. Langdon, the food expert, discusses this question of borax as a ham preservative as follows:

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

In your issue of October 9 I perused an interesting article in reference to some parties being arrested in Philadelphia for selling hams preserved with boric acid. I am an Englishman, and it seems singular to me that the Americans do not recognize the value of mild cured hams. The hams that are exported to England are all packed in borax instead of in salt. This method preserves the ham, and it is not impregnated

with salt so that it is necessary to parboil it prior to being edible. The hams that are packed for the American market have absorbed so much salt that they are not edible until parboiled. This action withdraws the salt, and, you might say, the remainder of the meat juices which the salt failed to withdraw, thus leaving the meat in a far less nutritious condition and much harder to digest.

The provision in the federal statute is that outward application of certain specified preservatives will be allowed on meat, fish, fowl, etc. Of what value, however, is the federal law to the citizens of Pennsylvania? The lawmakers recognized the value of a preservative, otherwise they would not have accepted a provision for preservatives. If that provision is valuable in the federal laws, why should it not be valuable in the state laws? Of what value will the federal law be to the masses at large if the various state laws conflict with the federal law? When the state laws are amended so as to conform with the national law, the merchants of the country will not have to pack and label their products in a different manner or form for every state they ship goods into.

The law of Massachusetts allows the use of boric acid on fish, fowl, meats, etc., and has done so for twenty-five years, and has done so far twenty-five years, and has learned in that time that boron preservatives are healthful preservatives. I do not see how a locality could change an innocent chemical into a poisonous one, as they have endeavored to do in Pennsylvania. In states where they prohibit innocent preservatives there has been quite an increase in the death rate from ptomaine poison, which proves that there is a great menace to life where preservatives are not allowed. Under such conditions it seems to me that mild preservatives are beneficial instead of detrimental to the health of a community.

H. L. LANGDON.

New York, Oct. 13, 1906.

LEADER IN BEEF TRADE GONE

Death of Isaac Blumenthal of United Dressed Beef Company

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, president of the United Dressed Beef Company of New York, and one of the recognized beef experts of the United States, died at his home in New York City, on Monday evening, October 15th, of heart failure following an attack of pneumonia. The news of his sudden passing away sent a shock through trade circles wherever he was known throughout the country. Evidences of the regard in which he was held, both as a business man and as a citizen and a friend, were shown in the representative attendance at the funeral exercises, and in the mass of telegrams of condolence and floral offerings from those who could not come in person.

Mr. Blumenthal's death was entirely unexpected. He had passed the crisis of an attack of pneumonia, and was apparently rapidly recovering. Doctors, nurses, family and friends were in the most cheerful mood. Up to within a very few minutes of his death Mr. Blumenthal had been the cheeriest of the lot. At half past eleven o'clock on Monday evening he dropped off to sleep and, everything being apparently well, the attendant stepped out of the room. Returning five minutes later, it was found that death had come suddenly and quietly. Mr. Blumenthal passed away in his sleep. The heart, weakened by the ravages of the disease, had suddenly given way, and the sleeper passed calmly and peacefully on into the great beyond.

Was a Prime Beef Expert.

Isaac Blumenthal was a unique figure in the beef trade of this country. He was known everywhere as the "apostle of prime beef." Choice beef cattle were his fad, and not only his fad, but his business. From the time he started in as a boy, to the day of his last illness, he made this his specialty, and never wasted his business energies on anything else. That was why he had come to be recognized as one of the very best judges of prime beef in the country, a man who could pick the tops out of any bunch in the yards at a glance, and who would pay the top for the best stuff any day in the year.

He was a familiar figure at all the big fat stock shows, and the champions in more than one class invariably went out of the auction ring with his tag on them. During his last illness there were being slaughtered at the abattoir of his company 500 head of as fine beef steers as ever came East, which with characteristic foresight Mr. Blumenthal had bought as feeders at the Denver show last winter, and had them fattened to order for his trade.

Mr. Blumenthal was 61 years of age at his death, and it was recalled that the first vacation he had taken within the memory of his associates was last summer. His recreation had always been his work, and he was happier at the plant than anywhere

else, except when engaged in the charitable work of which so few in meat circles except his intimate acquaintances knew.

A Beef Man From the Beginning.

He was born in the town of Kirchbrock, Darmstadt, Germany, and came to New York with his father in 1853. Wolf Blumenthal was a pioneer slaughterer in New York, and when he died his son succeeded him. In 1868 he bought the Rodman abattoir on First avenue, on the same block on which the plant of the United Dressed Beef Company now stands, and the business was thereafter conducted in the name of Isaac Blumenthal. He was a leader of the trade in the metropolis, and when the East Side slaughterers in 1891

became known was only one evidence of the respect in which they held him.

Prominent in Charitable Enterprises.

Outside of business he was as active and as well beloved. He was one of the most charitable of men, and it is said of him that every minute he could spare away from business he devoted to looking up some unfortunate invalid to send to the Montefiore Home. Mr. Blumenthal was a member of numerous charitable organizations, and was chairman of the board of trustees of the Montefiore Home. He never failed to visit the home at Bedford station once each week, and was a familiar figure there. He gave largely to all charitable works, but he said nothing about such things when among his business associates, and few outside his old friends knew of the real extent of his activities in this respect.

The plant of the United Dressed Beef Company, at First avenue and Forty-fourth street, New York, was draped within and without in deep mourning in memory of its president, and the large crayon portrait of Mr. Blumenthal, presented to him last winter, occupied a central position in the main salesroom of the plant. Business was suspended on the day of the funeral, and the whole meat trade of the city was represented at the funeral exercises.

The body was removed from the residence, No. 54 West Eighty-eighth street, to the Temple Ahawath Chesed, at Fifty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, where the main ceremonies took place. The employees of the plant, 300 in number, walked behind the hearse. There were over 2,000 friends and business associates at the services, including many leaders in the trade. The floral offerings were too numerous to attempt even to mention the most striking of them, and came as noticeably from associates of Mr. Blumenthal in his charitable work as from friends in the meat trade.

Many Prominent People Present.

The services were most impressive in character and a very large company followed the remains to Salem Field, where interment took place. The pall-bearers, honorary and active, numbered 27, and were selected by Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, who was an associate of Mr. Blumenthal in charitable work. They included the entire board of directors of the Montefiore Home, and George Strauss, vice-president of the United Dressed Beef Company, Louis A. London, secretary of the company, and Henry Edelmuth, an old business associate.

Among those who came from Chicago to attend the ceremonies were Vice-President F. P. Fuller, Traffic Manager Spink and Insurance Manager George Miller, of the National Packing Company; Thomas Cross, head cattle buyer of the same company, and a very close friend of the dead man, and Mr. Cross' assistant, James Omeigh. The trade in New York was fully represented. There were noticed President Ferdinand Sulzberger, Vice-

(Continued on page 40.)



THE LATE ISAAC BLUMENTHAL.
President of the United Dressed Beef Company of New York.

combined to form the United Dressed Beef Company, Mr. Blumenthal was elected president, an office which he continued to hold up to the day of his death.

Aside from his success in the meat business, Mr. Blumenthal had invested largely in real estate, and he leaves a comfortable fortune to his sons, Walter and Irving, and the three married daughters who survive him. Walter Blumenthal is treasurer of the United Dressed Beef Company, and Irving holds a responsible executive position in the company.

Mr. Blumenthal was one of the best-liked men in the trade. His associates, who knew him best, feel most deeply his loss. Even the most vigorous of his competitors knew him for an honest and upright business man, whose word they could trust anywhere and at any time. The half-masting of flags all over the meat district on the day his death

THE MODERN PACKING HOUSE

By FRED. W. WILDER

Formerly general superintendent Swift & Company and general superintendent, designer and builder of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company plant at Chicago.



Complete Treatise on the Designing, Construction, Equipment and Operation of a Modern Abattoir and Packing House, According to Present American Practice, Including Formulas for the Manufacture of Lard and Sausage, the Curing of Meats, Etc., and Methods of Converting all By-products into Commercial Articles

This work is a volume containing over 500 pages, printed on heavy half-tone paper stock, profusely illustrated with diagrams, sectional views and half-tone cuts. The author, Mr. F. W. Wilder, was the leading authority in the United States upon all matters relating to the packing house industry, and this book is carefully compiled from years of experience where business was done on a large scale, and should appeal to everyone in this line of business as a rare opportunity for gaining knowledge which has cost thousands of dollars to acquire, and which is hereby made available to all.

MR. WILDER, THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK, WAS SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF WILDER & DAVIS, PRACTICAL PACKING HOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, WHOSE ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ON PAGE 37 OF THIS ISSUE.

The book is written in plain language, so that all instructions may be easily followed. It is a work which should be in every packinghouse, large or small.

Price, Bound in Cloth, \$10.00
Sent prepaid on receipt of price

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Book Department

Floor A, Produce Exchange, N. Y.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Fire damaged the smoke house of Henry Muhs at Puterson, N. J., last week.

W. C. English is contemplating the erection of a slaughter house at Greenville, Tex.

The branch house of Swift & Company at Durham, N. C., was damaged by fire last week.

Harrington Brothers' slaughter house at West Hartford, Vt., was destroyed by fire last week.

The tannery of the Hamburg Cordovan Leather Company at Newark, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

A company is being formed at Kingston, Ont., for the purpose of erecting a pork packing plant at that place.

The plant of the Jeremiah Murphy Packing Company at St. Louis, Mo., was damaged by fire on October 14.

Referee D. L. Groner has appointed J. P. Gray temporary receiver for the Soap Products Company of Norfolk, Va.

It is reported the Pfister-Vogel Leather Company at Cheboygan, Mich., will enlarge the capacity of its tannery.

The Clayton Fertilizer Company, Clayton, Ala., has been incorporated by G. A. Johnson, W. H. Robertson and J. Z. Andrews.

Haibach Brothers are to erect an abattoir and cold storage plant at Erie, Pa. The structure is to be one story in height and cost \$10,000.

The slaughter house belonging to Frank Koantz at East Liverpool, O., has been destroyed by fire.

The new packing and cold storage plant of Karg Brothers at Findlay, O., is completed. Their slaughter house, which was burned, will be rebuilt.

The Grossman Leather Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 by J. H. Grossman, R. Grossman and F. Kann.

The Northern Leather Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. President, F. P. Crowley, and treasurer, J. W. Bonneau.

Plans have been filed for a six-story abattoir and refrigerating plant, which is to be built by the D. B. Martin Company at Thirtieth and Market streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Red Cross Packing Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 for the purpose of manufacturing food products. A. N. Hanson, A. T. Marre and R. W. Smyth are the incorporators.

The North Main Market Company of Worcester, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to deal in provisions and groceries. President and treasurer, B. J. Bertels, Shrewsbury.

The Buchanan's Soaps Corporation of Ballston Spa, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,200,000. Directors: P. H. Picot, Merchantsville; C. H. Stanton and J. K. Clark, New York.

The Master Soap Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$70,000, to manufacture soap, etc. President, A. Nickerson, Malden; treasurer, W. I. Kelley, Winthrop.

The American Can Company is to rebuild its plant which was destroyed by fire recently at St. Paul, Minn. A new site is to be procured as the old one is entirely inadequate for the new building.

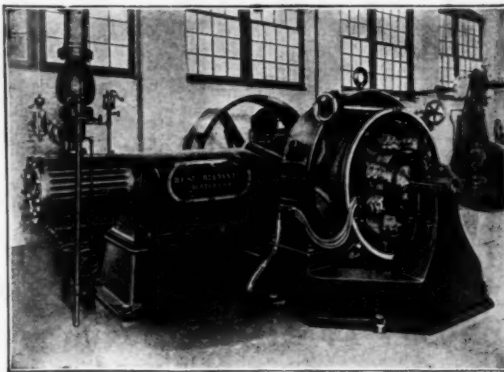
The Logansport Union Stock Yard Company of Logansport, Ind., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by W. W. Jones, F. G. Eberhardt, E. A. Crawford, J. N. Tannehill and W. L. Bryan.

The Gulf Coast Pearl Beef Company of Guthrie, Okla., and Washington, D. C., has been incorporated by E. W. McCormick and B. E. T. Kretschmann, of Washington, D. C., and G. V. Pattison, of Guthrie.

The A. B. Cox Leather Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to manufacture leather products. President, A. B. Cox of Dorchester; treasurer, C. F. Ford, Roxbury.

(Additional trade notes on page 44.)

Sturtevant Generating Sets



are built in a complete line of 36 standard sizes ranging from 3 K. W. to 100 K. W., with vertical, horizontal and vertical-compound engines. They require the minimum of attention. All engine bearings are mechanically fed with oil, the running gear is entirely enclosed. The generators are built for endurance. Bulletin No. 63 describes them.

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590

PROVISION EXPORT SHOWING FOR SEPTEMBER

Export figures for meats, provisions and meat animals for the month of September and for the first nine months of the year were announced this week by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The total for the month is less than the August showing, though considerably better than for September, 1905. For the year to date the totals show a continued growth of our meat export trade.

The feature of these reports, however, continues to be the evidence of the ruin wrought in our canned meat trade by last spring's political and "yellow" newspaper attack on the American packing industry. Canned beef exports for September were two and a quarter million pounds less than for the same month a year ago, while the total for the year thus far is twenty-one million pounds less than for the same period of 1905. For the five months since the slander campaign started our canned beef exports have been 6,350,802 pounds, compared to a total of 20,681,139 pounds for the same months a year ago.

Foreign recognition of the merits of American meat products, and foreign hunger for them in spite of the home attempts to nauseate the world, are responsible for a total provision export showing for September of \$15,417,054, against \$12,360,941 for September, 1905. The heaviest comparative gains are in bacon, with tallow, lard, hams, fresh beef and oleo oil following in order. Losses are shown, aside from the canned beef disaster, in cured beef and oleomargarine.

For the first three-quarters of the year the total value of meat and provision exports was \$141,654,465, against \$120,314,837 for the same period of 1905. Not since 1901 have the figures for nine months reached anywhere near this total. These figures do not include butter and cheese, which are grouped by the government statisticians with provisions. The government's grouping brings the totals for "meat and dairy products" for the

nine months up to \$147,795,647, compared to \$122,544,314 for the same period of 1905. Losses this year are shown in canned beef and hams only, the former having lost 21,000,000 lbs. compared to 1905, and the latter 15,000,000 lbs. Greatest gains were in bacon, an increase of 83,000,000 lbs.; lard, 41,000,000 lbs. more; oleo oil, 31,000,000 lbs. more; tallow, 26,000,000 lbs. more; fresh beef, 17,000,000 lbs. more; cured beef, 8,000,000 lbs. increase; pork, 6,000,000 lbs. increase, and oleomargarine, 2,000,000 lbs. greater than for the first nine months of 1905.

Exports of meat animals were about \$7,000,000 less in value for September than the same month last year, but for the nine months there was an increase in value of about \$700,000 compared to last year. The detailed comparisons follow:

Cattle.—September, 1905, 45,088 head, value \$3,059,151; September, 1906, 25,707 head, value \$2,400,584. For nine months ending September, 1905, 399,473 head, value \$29,640,964; same period, 1906, 354,025 head, value \$29,246,540.

Hogs.—September, 1905, 961 head, value \$7,673; September, 1906, 1,433 head, value \$14,065. For nine months ending September, 1905, 13,956 head, value \$131,775; same period, 1906, 16,324 head, value \$194,478.

Sheep.—September, 1905, 11,229 head, value \$43,293; September, 1906, 10,581 head, value \$56,895. For nine months ending September, 1905, 104,913 head, value \$1,006,550; same period, 1906, 112,210 head, value \$617,329.

Canned Beef.—September, 1905, 3,895,792 lbs., value \$396,056; September, 1906, 1,644,813 lbs., value \$149,140. For nine months ending September, 1905, 52,577,484 lbs., value \$5,135,501; same period, 1906, 31,161,718 lbs., value \$3,042,792.

Fresh Beef.—September, 1905, 19,351,111 lbs., value \$1,772,221; September, 1906, 22,201,866 lbs., value \$2,049,119. For nine months ending September, 1905, 184,805,663 lbs., value \$17,029,141; same period, 1906, 202,388,184 lbs., value \$18,484,851.

Salted, Pickled and Other Cured Beef.—September, 1905, 7,261,797 lbs., value \$409,040; September, 1906, 6,126,656 lbs., value \$345,906. For nine months ending September,

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 East Side Slaughter House { 45th Street and First Avenue
 East Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

1905, 48,031,638 lbs., value \$2,739,589; same period, 1906, 56,568,246 lbs., value \$3,354,345.

Tallow.—September, 1905, 5,651,409 lbs., value \$269,986; September, 1906, 11,497,778 lbs., value \$604,212. For nine months ending September, 1905, 53,391,719 lbs., value \$2,518,696; same period, 1906, 79,621,315 lbs., value \$4,060,889.

Bacon.—September, 1905, 19,507,921 lbs., value \$1,839,972; September, 1906, 30,138,799 lbs., value \$3,163,579. For nine months ending September, 1905, 207,503,369 lbs., value \$19,460,414; same period, 1906, 290,854,552 lbs., value \$29,816,217.

Hams.—September, 1905, 10,469,993 lbs., value \$1,084,333; September, 1906, 14,174,784 lbs., value \$1,500,171. For nine months ending September, 1905, 158,530,143 lbs., value \$16,330,995; same period, 1906, 143,876,598

lbs., value \$15,158,114.

Fresh, Salted or Pickled Pork.—September, 1905, 8,601,818 lbs., value \$723,292; September, 1906, 10,021,904 lbs., value \$878,318. For nine months ending September, 1905, 106,467,821 lbs., value \$8,559,711; same period, 1906, 112,094,911 lbs., value \$9,510,996.

Lard.—September, 1905, 57,382,660 lbs., value \$4,589,251; September, 1906, 61,107,545 lbs., value \$5,340,685. For nine months ending September, 1905, 485,627,509 lbs., value \$37,666,040; same period, 1906, 526,647,532 lbs., value \$44,041,326.

Oleo Oil.—September, 1905, 14,452,161 lbs., value \$1,187,566; September, 1906, 16,268,591 lbs., value \$1,322,150. For nine months ending September, 1905, 129,250,774 lbs., value \$10,313,315; same period, 1906, 160,534,222 lbs., value \$13,453,054.

Oleomargarine.—September, 1905, 1,063,933 lbs., value \$88,224; September, 1906, 678,804 lbs., value \$63,774. For nine months ending September, 1905, 6,419,088 lbs., value \$561,435; same period, 1906, 8,155,435 lbs., value \$731,881.

Butter.—September, 1905, 2,152,936 lbs., value \$383,811; September, 1906, 2,366,549 lbs., value \$466,951. For nine months ending September, 1905, 9,065,776 lbs., value \$1,542,644; same period, 1906, 21,572,409 lbs., value \$3,976,499.

Total Meat Animals.—September, 1905, value \$3,110,117; September, 1906, value \$2,471,544. For nine months ending September, 1905, value \$30,779,289; same period, 1906, value \$30,058,347.

Total Provisions (not including dairy products). (Concluded on page 32.)

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

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Dr. J. H. SENNER.....President and Editor

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CONVERTED

"The good quality of the meat was appar-
ent, and it was handled cleanly. For the
course of a two-and-a-half hours' walk
through the building I saw none of those dis-
gusting sights which certain writers allege
are constantly taking place there. The
dressed and canned meats are cleanly pre-
pared. The rooms were in good and orderly
condition, the men were cleanly in their per-
sons, and one felt it was safe to eat meat
which had passed through their hands. Every-
thing was scrupulously clean and tidy, so
much so that I helped myself liberally to
some of their prepared foods."

We could quote more from the interesting
article which "Ridgway's," the new weekly,
printed in its second number under the cap-
tion, "Packingtown—Four Months After." The
publishers had engaged as "special commis-
sioner" a well-known British journalist and
novelist. They gave him all the slander liter-
ature of four months ago, beginning with the
socialistic novel which for further exploita-
tion of the subject recently was dramatized
with live steers on the stage, and ending with
the published and unpublished reports of
government officials, high and low. They

filled him up with all the disgusting tales of
alleged conditions in Packingtown four
months ago. And with this preparatory study
Mr. Chris Healy, the author, went and saw
and was conquered.

Naturally, Mr. Healy assumed that the
"authorities" furnished by the publishers were
correct and truthful. He, therefore, assumes
a wonderful improvement "four months
after." He might have received an entirely
different impression about the reliability and
veracity of those "authorities" if he had seen
with his own healthy eyes four months ago.
But never mind such "might have beens." We
are glad that he had the good sense to
state frankly what he saw, and that the pub-
lishers "feel warranted in saying to the read-
ers that they may have every confidence in
the fairness of Mr. Healy's conclusions."

It certainly indicates that the pendulum
of public opinion swings in the direction op-
posite to that of four months ago. Has the
formation of the American Meat Packers'
Association commenced to exercise its whole-
some influence? There is no doubt that it
will largely contribute to the revulsion of
public opinion and to the restoration of sane
and truthful judgment.

HUNGRY AMID PROSPERITY

The city of Barmen, one of Germany's
greatest industrial centres, has for the past
five years been immensely prosperous as a
result of the commercial activities of its
manufacturers. And yet for the last year, if
not longer, the poorer classes of that city
have had to do without meat entirely, as
they could not afford to buy it owing to the
increased prices prevailing. The ordinary
quality of beef rose last year to 17½ cents
per lb., pork cost 18½ cents, veal 21 cents
and mutton 18½ cents per lb., and this was
the poorer quality, the sort that the working
classes were accustomed to buy.

Barmen was only a sample of the situation
existing throughout the cities of the German
Empire. Agrarian greed demanded that
American meats should be barred out of the
empire, that German stock raisers might
have a practical monopoly of the trade. Since
March 1, 1906, livestock has been admitted
to Germany from Russia and Austria-Hun-
gary under certain conditions, but this is not
competition that the agrarians fear. The
cheaper and better American meats are what
they are afraid of.

So it is not surprising that the working-
men of Barmen are still for the most part
going meat-hungry, or patronizing those dog
and horse-meat markets concerning which ex-
posures have lately been made. Berlin cables
recently reported the poisoning of a number
of people from eating diseased meat killed at
local abattoirs. And yet in the face of these

conditions the agrarians still have the ef-
rontery to demand even more stringent pro-
hibitory regulations against our meats.

A FOOD REFORM DILEMMA

The food faddists who now occupy the cen-
ter of the stage in their great two-ring cir-
cus act entitled "Purifying the Public Food
Supply," or "What the People Ought to Eat,
Not What They Want," are likely to tangle
themselves up in some unpleasant problems
before they get through. In their zeal for an
era of so-called "honesty" in food commerce
they have pronounced against anything which
would make the food more attractive to the
consumer, whether harmless or not. They
have declared for dun-colored tomatoes and
muddy-hued strawberry preserves, and even
for yellow sugar, since they declare that
white sugar is harmfully adulterated.

How about butter and oleomargarine? Dr.
Wiley has very emphatically put himself on
record as against butter coloring. He says
"the best people" prefer white butter, and
he would prohibit anything else. But Con-
gress passed a law to give the yellow butter
men a monopoly. It taxed colored oleo 10
cents per pound, while white oleo has only to
pay a two-cent tax. Under Dr. Wiley's sys-
tem Congress would have to take the back
track and put the ten-cent tax on white oleo,
or the Creamery Trust would rise up in its
wrath and endanger the seats of numerous
Congressmen. It is to be feared that Dr.
Wiley will have to forego his desire to re-
form the public taste in this particular in-
stance, at least.

A TRADE HOLDUP

It is not pleasant to be compelled to record
continued evidences of harm done to the
American meat industry by last spring's
slanders, as shown in the government re-
ports of exports. September's exports of
canned beef were two and a quarter million
pounds less than a year ago. For the five
months since the agitation was started the
losses have been nearly 21,000,000 pounds as
compared to last year's trade.

That is the foreign trade. What the home
trade has suffered is known only to the men
who put up canned meats—and, incidentally,
to the farmer who has seen his canner cattle
go begging at a dollar a hundred. And to
give the meat man good measure of hardship
the government, in sudden access of caution,
has held up his stocks of canned meats turned
out before October 1 on the ground that
they must be examined and tested to ascer-
tain their purity before they can be sold.

This canned meat case is only a sample of
the many favors for which the trade may
this year extend thanks to the sensational
press and the political demagogue.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

SPLITTING FATS IN SOAP MAKING.

In discussing the value of fat splitting in general, and especially to the soapmaker, a German manufacturer who has tried it in practice for a year advocates the use of the Twitchell method of fat decomposition. He gives an extended description of the method for the benefit of those who saponify by fermentation, with the autoclave or by the Krebitz process, that they may compare it with the Twitchell method. For the small manufacturer especially he urges the advisability of a practical fat-splitting process as an economizer in his business, and recommends the Twitchell method as one that will make desirable light-colored fatty acids and good soaps without extended or costly experimentation. The glycerine water obtained will also, he says, be of the best quality. In describing the method in *Seifenfabrikant* he says:

The Twitchell process is not complicated. Some difficulties are ascribed to it which it does not possess by persons who are not thoroughly acquainted with it. The separation is effected by addition to the neutral oils of the Twitchell reactive, which is an aromatic-sulpho-fatty acid, which produces an emulsion by means of open steam in two stages. After a sufficiently high degree of decomposition is ascertained, the glycerine water is drawn off and afterwards, through the same cock, the fatty acid is conducted direct into the soap kettle or into tanks and barrels. The separate details of the process have given rise to various expressions in trade journals, which indicate a lack of knowledge concerning the practical working of the process, and which I desire, so far as possible, to correct, and will consider them separately.

The cleaning of the raw material is neither troublesome nor expensive, since it is done with a little sulphuric acid, which is afterwards drawn off. After standing a while the impurities settle and the oil is allowed to flow into the saponification tub, without danger of any of the sediment going with it. I have never found any bad effects by reason of any impurities being contained in the mass to be saponified.

Particular fault is found with the duration of the separation, probably because it is supposed that constant attention is required and much fuel is needed. Neither is the case. After neutral oil and reactive are in the tub and the steam is turned on the saponification needs no further attention. The steam used is very small and can be kept at a minimum with the use of a reduction valve. In the evening the fireman works a few hours overtime, running the boiler to the maximum pressure before leaving, and when he returns in the morning he fires again, while the separation has progressed in the meantime, having been left entirely to itself. The chemistry of the Twitchell process offers no difficulties whatever. It is very simple to ascertain the degree of decomposition, which tests can readily be made without loss of time.

The glycerine water obtained with the Twitchell process is quite clear and is neutralized with lime in the simplest manner. It requires no further purification if it is desired to sell it as glycerine water or to concentrate it into crude glycerine of 23 degrees

Bé. I obtain the water with a strength of 15 per cent. regularly and prefer to sell it as glycerine water, leaving the matter of evaporation to the buyers, who are better and especially equipped for this with vacuum apparatus. Therefore, the profit from fat splitting is quickly realized, and the Twitchell glycerine water is easily sold because it contains only traces of impurities.

The plant required is as simple as the practical operation of the Twitchell process, and it can be erected by the soapmaker. If old tubs are not at hand, second-hand ones can be bought cheaply. Kiln-dried white pine timber is suitable for the saponification tub; probably it will leak a little at first. This is overcome in time; the one used in my plant has been tight for nine months. If the bands are provided with draw lugs, it is possible at any time to tighten them when necessary. The cost of the plant is regulated according to size. A large plant will certainly be considerably cheaper than a small one in view of its larger capacity, and I consider a large one preferable also for the reason that the consumption of steam is further reduced. It is certain that the yield of glycerine obtained in my plant paid for the investment completely within a few months. There are no licenses, etc., connected with the Twitchell process.

The Twitchell fatty acids turn out satisfactorily light and produce very satisfactory products. I make hard and soft household soaps, as well as base soaps, all with Twitchell fatty acids, and saponify palm kernel oil, coconut oil, tallow, cotton oil and fats without exception. The degree of decomposition is on an average 96 per cent; sometimes a little more, sometimes a little less. The process has a particular effect on the smell of the fats, which is improved, and I have learned that even Japan fish oil loses much of its smell, so that it would be quite available.

BONES FOR GREASE, GLUE, ETC.

English patent No. 9,779, for the treatment of various substances, such as bones, skins, etc., for obtaining grease, glue and fertilizer, employs an apparatus which consists of a horizontal rotating cylinder constructed of perforated metal plates or gauze, mounted upon a central shaft and surrounded by a fixed cylinder provided with a steam jacket. The material is placed in the inner cylinder, a manhole being provided for the purpose, and the space between the two cylinders is about one-third filled with benzene. Steam is then turned into the steam jacket until the benzene boils, the inner cylinder being slowly rotated. The benzene vapors pass out of the cylinder and are condensed in a separate apparatus, fresh quantities of the solvent being introduced as required.

When the bones have been freed from grease the solvent containing the oil is run off, and all the benzene removed by the introduction of a current of steam. Manholes in the outer cylinder are now opened and air is allowed to pass through the cylinders, the inner one being rotated so that all meat, dirt, etc., is rubbed off and, falling through the gauze, is removed by brushes affixed to the outer part of the inner cylinder. The

bones are then subjected to the action of steam and water to remove gelatinous substances and are afterwards dried by reducing the pressure in the cylinders. The inner cylinder is finally rotated rapidly until the bones are sufficiently disintegrated to pass through the gauze and a perforated plate fixed in the manhole of the outer cylinder.

ADULTERATION OF SPICES.

Analyses of a large number of samples of pepper showed that with one exception the sand-free ash ranged from 4.67 to 5.28 per cent., and the alkali value of total ash from 9.7 to 11.3 per cent. The importance of these and other similar factors in determining the purity of pepper is evident. In the case of cinnamon, the analytical data indicate that such factors are not equally satisfactory for judging of quality.

Of 290 samples of ground pepper examined, 116 were found to be adulterated, and three were doubtful. The very high ash found for some samples of black pepper leads to the inference that the outer husks or pepper shells separated in the preparation of the berries for grinding as white pepper have been added to black pepper. It is difficult otherwise to account for such ash as 10 to 15 per cent. found in at least 12 of the samples analyzed.

SAVING BLOOD AT SMALL ABATTOIRS.

For the benefit of the small butcher who has not the available quantity of blood at his command to convert it into the dried article of the large packinghouses, a few hints here may be of value. It is pointed out that since each sheep yields about 4½ pounds of blood and each head of cattle 45 pounds, which in the fresh condition contains 3 per cent. of organic nitrogen, the importance of utilizing this by-product is obvious. There are various methods which are applicable at small establishments, such as absorption in straw, etc., and treatment with about 3 per cent. of lime; also the method of commercial treatment of precipitation by heating and the addition of dilute acid and subsequent drying. (There also appears in the issue of *The National Provisioner* of September 17th a valuable article on the saving of blood at a small slaughterhouse.—Ed.)

SOFT SOAP AS AN INSECTICIDE.

Hungary has been suffering from a plague of crickets (*grillus desertus*), which have hitherto been regarded with favor on account of their insectivorous habits, but have increased to such an extent during the last two dry summers that they have begun to attack the vineyards, devouring all the foliage and prejudicing the prospects of the vintage. Attempts made to destroy them with insect soap, quassia, and tobacco juice proved unavailing, and insect powder, though efficacious, proved too expensive. A solution of soft soap, however, acted like magic, even a 1 per cent. solution being sufficient to kill the pests in five minutes.

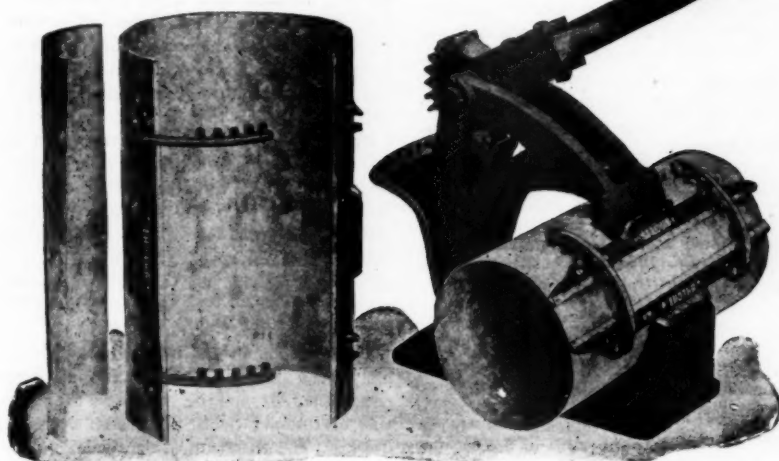
Bargains in machinery and equipments may be picked up by watching page 48.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT HAM PRESS AND RETAINER.

The illustration herewith shows the Brecht geared ham press and retainer, made by the Brecht B. S. Co., of St. Louis and New York. The gearing gives great power with but little exertion, the ham being neatly and very firmly pressed. Ham boilers should investigate this device as it has many good points. The retainer is made of galvanized steel with malleable iron mountings and the whole construction is extremely durable.

In using it, the ham is boned and wrapped in canvas; it is then placed in the retainer and pressed into shape by the press. The ham is next boiled, in the cylinder, and after cooking is placed in the cooler without



BRECHT GEARED HAM PRESS AND RETAINER.

being removed from the retainer until thoroughly chilled. When cold it retains its shape without being rolled with twine and is in fine condition for slicing.

The makers will quote prices upon request.

USES FOR DRYING APPARATUS.

Special applications of heating and drying apparatus have been recently made by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Boston, Mass., for the Art Wall Paper Mills, Chicago, Ill., for heating paper mill and drying paper; for Sandford Mills, Reading, Mass., for drying leather; for U. S. Printing Co., Montclair, N. J., for drying paper; for American German Sugar Co., West Bay City, Mich., for drying sugar; for Lennox & Briggs, Haverhill, Mass., for drying goat skins; for Kentucky Experimental Station, Lexington, Ky., for drying tobacco, and for J. K. Mosser Co., Newberry, Pa., for heating building and drying leather.

JEFFREY'S NEW CANADIAN OFFICE.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of packinghouse, fertilizer and other machinery, have established a new Canadian branch office in Montreal, at Lagachetiere and Cote streets.

SUCCESSFUL AIR DRYING.

There is an element in successful air drying which is of the highest importance, but which is apt to be totally neglected by those not conversant with the principles of the subject, says George Wetmore Colles in Stevens Institute Indicator. This is the velocity with which the air passes over the surface of the material. Experiment shows that the rate of transmission of heat communicated to a surface by a gas passing over it varies with

ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORT GROWTH.

Figures of the exportation of meats and allied products from Argentina for the first half of 1906 show to what an extent that country is progressing as a rival of the United States in the markets of the world. Beef was sent abroad in the first half of 1906 to the amount of 1,111,043 quarters, as compared with 805,146 quarters in the 1905

period. The United Kingdom took 952,717 and South Africa 154,758 quarters.

Tallow was shipped to the amount of 10,363 pipes, 40,947 casks and 2,362 hogsheds. Butter was exported to the amount of 91,690 cases as compared with 121,217 cases in 1905, when one-half of the shipments went to the United Kingdom, almost all of the remaining going to South Africa.

Of dried oxhides in the half year under review there was a total export numbering 1,144,932, as compared with 917,623 in the half year of 1905. The United States took the largest share, or 712,403; Germany, 144,803; Italy, 158,906. Salt oxhides were shipped to the number of 772,485 as compared with 760,869. Germany took 381,891; Belgium, 195,971; the United Kingdom, 101,437, and the United States, 46,576. There were also shipped in the first half of this year 49,135 dried and 6,175 salt horsehides, of which Germany took almost the whole of the shipments.

Sheepskins exported numbered 24,628 as compared with 29,250. France took two-thirds of the shipments. Goatskins to the number of 6,200 bales were shipped as compared with 6,076. Belgium took 2,756 and the United States 1,999. Wool was shipped to the amount of 258,538 bales as compared with 305,386 bales in 1905. France took 91,224; Germany, 88,428; Great Britain, 20,365, and the United States, 17,801.

AMERICAN ROYAL A BIG SUCCESS.

The American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City last week was a big success, the attendance being the largest ever known at these events. The exhibits were especially fine, and extended over even a wider range than usual. These shows are year by year attaining a greater value for the livestock and meat industries and are being appreciated accordingly.

Are you in need of a good man? An inch on page 48 will get him.

Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound.

Keeps joints tight, never sets, prevents rust.
Dixon's Booklet No. 88-D free to those wanting to know more about a good compound.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

We Can Sell the Goods to the Packing House Trade

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**SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS**

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Camden, N. J.—The Camden City Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Joseph, Margaret and Joseph Baumgartner, Jr.

Lafayette, Ind.—The firm of Born & Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by Otto Gresham, Edward and Jessie Born. The company will manufacture ice, handle farm products, etc.

Necedah, Wis.—The Necedah Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital stock by P. C. Frederickson, E. A. Lawson and Fred Rattunde.

Nichols, N. Y.—A. Hunt, H. Lounsbury and J. Sanford have incorporated the Lounsbury Creamery Company with \$1,500 capital stock.

Weehawken, N. J.—The Jetter Brewing Company has been incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock, by G. J. Jetter, Rosa Jetter, J. E. Jetter and H. Schnueriger.

Radnor, Ind.—The Radnor Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$46,000 by D. K. Burton, G. E. Rohrbach, John Maxwell, J. K. Dawson and W. F. Shaffer.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Atlantic Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock, to manufacture ice, deal in coal, etc. L. Kuehule, J. Erpenbeck and F. R. Farrell are the incorporators.

ICE NOTES.

Council Bluff, Ia.—R. H. Bloomer will enlarge his ice plant and build an addition to be used for cold storage.

Freeport, L. I.—A company is being formed to have a capital stock of \$30,000 for the purpose of erecting an ice plant. About \$10,000 of the proposed capital has been subscribed.

Beverly, Mass.—William Stopford is interested in the formation of a company for the purpose of erecting an ice plant at this place.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Elevator and Machine Company is to enlarge its ice factory by the erection of an additional building.

New York City.—The New York Telephone Company will install a refrigerating plant in its new exchange in Spring street for cooling drinking water.

Cavignac, Quebec.—Louis Cote is said to be in the market for a refrigerating plant.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The plant of the Consolidated Ice Company at Thirteenth and Pike streets has been damaged by fire.

Fayetteville, Va.—The Fayetteville Ice and Manufacturing Company will increase its capital stock to \$50,000.

New York.—The Yorkville Independent Ice Company has filed plans for the enlargement of its ice plant on East Eighty-second street.

Erie, Pa.—Haibach Brothers are to erect an abattoir and cold storage plant here. The structure is to be one story in height and cost \$10,000.

(Additional trade notes on page 44.)

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**THE Strongest—Thickest—
Most Water and Air-proof
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samples and make your own tests.**

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COLD STORAGE VICTORY IN CHICAGO.

Cold storage and poultry interests in Chicago won a decided victory last week in securing modifications of the ordinance which had been before the Chicago city council regulating cold storage warehouses. The prohibition of storage of undrawn poultry was stricken out and the warehouse license fee reduced from \$500 to \$300.

One contention the cold storage men lost was in relation to the stamping of every package stored in their places, with the date of entry and the date of removal. A concession in the stamping of the packages was gained, however, when the aldermen consented to an amendment which excluded food-stuff which was to be sold outside of Chicago from bearing the date stamps.

That portion of the ordinance which prohibited the storing of food stuffs for a longer period than six months, except at the discretion of the city health department, was obliterated, and the commission merchants were asked to present a table showing how long chickens, butter, eggs and other articles could be kept in cold storage without deterioration. They were asked to present this table at the next meeting of the judiciary committee. It is probable that the time limit for allowing most foods to remain in storage will be extended to twelve months.

The representative of the health department made no objection to the elimination of the undrawn poultry provision for the present, as he said his department was desirous of learning the results of the investigation being made by Chief Chemist Wiley in Washington to determine whether undrawn poultry may be kept with safety for any length of time in cold storage. The important provisions of the compromise ordinance are:

Features of the Ordinance.

The license fee of cold storage warehouses is fixed at \$300 a year, and requiring that they be kept in a sanitary condition.

Health department inspectors are to be admitted to all cold storage warehouses upon demand, and have access to all books and records.

All packages of food products intended for sale in Chicago are to be tagged with the date they were placed in cold storage. Articles intended for shipment outside the city are not required to be tagged with the date.

A time limit is to be fixed for the storage of fresh meats, fish, eggs, poultry, game, fruits, farm or garden produce, or other perishable food stuffs, and upon the expiration of the time limit for each class the articles are to be inspected by the health department officials before being offered for sale. The

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US.

time limit for each class of products is to be fixed after a conference with representatives of the cold storage warehouses and commission dealers.

Managers of cold storage warehouses are required to send a weekly report to the health department, giving a description of every lot of provisions received in their places of business and the articles removed.

Packing house cold storage plants are to be included in the provisions of the ordinance.

A fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$200, is provided for every violation of the ordinance.

COLD STORAGE REGULATION.

In their urgent demands for the passage of laws and ordinances to regulate the cold storage business in cities and states where these measures have been introduced the newspapers have neglected opportunities, either purposely or because of lack of knowledge, to say anything about the great benefits derived by the masses of consumers through this great modern system of preserving perishable foodstuffs. Instead, they have presented arguments calculated to convince the average reader that the cold storage warehouse is a place that ought to be abolished by law. This seems to have been based on the theory that foods kept under the most favorable conditions deteriorate greatly, if they do not become poisonous.

The Food Law Bulletin is in favor of any proper legislation to regulate cold storage plants that may be determined by practical food men to be necessary. We do not insist that the system is perfect, but we are not convinced that an industry like this, accomplishing so much for economy in the handling of foods and in the saving to consumers, is not so badly in need of stringent laws as the papers would have us believe.

The business is one of which little is known by the public, therefore it is not remarkable that people should easily be misled by what has appeared in the papers in support of the proposed measures. Numerous theories have been advanced regarding the bad effects of cold storage on foods, but few facts have been presented to support them, and even these are based on what might ordinarily occur in the care of foods by the most approved methods.

The cold storage business has grown to enormous portions because it is a natural and logical outgrowth of conditions. It was not so many years ago that producers were compelled to throw all their poultry and eggs on the market at one time, and accept inadequate returns. The cold storage system now insures a stability of supply and the price is secured.



PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

There is room for some criticism in the handling of foods in all branches of the industry, but few, if any, can show the remarkable progress exhibited by the cold storage business when we consider that it furnishes a regular market for certain foodstuffs throughout the year.—The Food Law Bulletin.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LIQUID AIR.

The new works which the Liquid Air Power Company, Ltd., of No. 68 Victoria street, S. W., London, has started at Church street, Battersea, was opened last month. Major Baden-Powell presided over a large gathering, and formally declared the works open by starting the 250-horse-power engine, which drives the first unit of the liquid air plant. Mr. Kundsén, the inventor of the system by which the company proposes to manufacture liquid air on a commercial scale, gave a demonstration of his method, producing in the course of a few minutes a considerable quantity of fluid atmosphere with which he proceeded to carry out a number of interesting experiments. He claimed that this was the first plant in any country which had produced liquid air at such a price that it could be used freely in industrial enterprises. No chemicals of any kind were used in the production, and instead of oxygen, which formed such a large proportion of liquid air costing 30s. (\$7.50) per gallon, as it does at present, the company is in a position to supply it to the public at not more than 5s. (\$1.25) per gallon. In two respects, namely, the absence

HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANHYDROUS
STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY
For Refrigerating and Ice Making



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Standard.
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lacher Chemical Co.
Newark, 76 Chestnut St., F. W. Munn.
Boston, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
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Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Penn-
sylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Detroit, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleve-
land Storage Co.
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.
Indianapolis, 712 S. Delaware St., Central
Transfer & Storage Co.
Louisville, 7th and Magnolia Sts., Louisville
Public Warehouse Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin,
Inc.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central
Warehouse.
St. Louis, McPheeters Warehouse Co., 1106 N.
Levee.
Kansas City, Western Storage & Fwdg. Co.
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore
Chrome Works.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Little-
field, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts.,
Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-
fer Co.
Rirmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Eaton Trans-
fer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St.
Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Fin-
lay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter B. McQuade
& Son.

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THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE

has an enviable record of 30 years of general service.

THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE COMPANY, 126 Liberty Street, New York.

of chemicals in the process of manufacture and the enormous reduction in the cost of production, his process creates a revolution, and should lead to the use of liquid air for a hundred and one purposes. The proceedings concluded with a presentation to Major Baden-Powell by A. W. Wells, managing director of the company, of a silver flask modeled after the style of the receptacles used by the company for holding its product.—Ice and Cold Storage, London, England.

ARGENTINE MEAT REFRIGERATION.

Reports of meat exported by eight Argentine freezing works for the first six months of 1906 show that there were 1,584,719 frozen carcasses of mutton shipped January to June, inclusive, against 1,723,447 in the corresponding period of 1905, and 1,930,209 in 1904. During the same time in 1906 there were shipped 1,111,043 quarters of beef, 875,146 quarters in 1905, and only 491,841 quarters in 1904. The proportion of chilled as against frozen beef has risen to nearly one-fifth of the whole; 233,652 quarters chilled, against 877,391 frozen for the first six months of the year.

The limit of the possible capacity of these freezing works has not been nearly reached. The River Plate Fresh Meat Company is completing its machinery and appliances, which are of the most modern and perfect description, in order to enable it to kill and dress 750 cattle and 7,500 sheep daily. The cattle now going to the freezing works are quite as well bred as the general run of good commercial cattle in that country. They are worth from \$35 to \$40 per head, and yield from 800 lbs. to 850 lbs. of dressed beef. Good sheep averaging over 60 lbs. of mutton are worth \$5 each. Owing to the increased yield of wool per sheep, the total export of wool for 1906 is expected slightly to exceed the 413,411 bales shipped in 1905, as that amount exceeded the shipment of 1904 by 3,400 bales.

THE BOER'S REFRIGERATOR.

The Boers who live on the high veldt of the Transvaal have a simple way of preserving perishable provisions in the summer. On the high veldt the weather during the day

is extremely warm, but once the sun sets a breeze springs up, and in about two hours time the cold is intense. This is due to the rarefied air. The writer knows what cold weather means in North America, but he never knew what it was to be really cold until he travelled through the high veldt during the summer nights, this time being used for travelling for the sake of the oxen.

When the sun has disappeared for two hours or so, the vrouw brings out her provisions and wraps each article in a piece of thin sacking and hangs it from the roof of the eaves which run round the outside of the building. In the morning, when the cattle in the cattle kraals proclaim, by their lowing, that it is time to rise, she comes out and takes the bags in. The butter, if butter is one of the articles, is so hard that you could not spread it; the meat, if it is buck's head, has much the same texture and appearance as buck's meat that has been transformed into biltong by being dried in the sun, though it differs from this, in that it can, of course, be cooked, which biltong cannot, and still retains the greater part of its juice; the beef or mutton is literally frozen.

The bags are taken inside and placed on that side of the house which is "against the sun." When the sun veers round to this side of the house, they will be transferred to the other side. Travellers who call at one of these farms on some summer day, when the sun is blazing down and there is not a breath of air, marvel how the people keep their provisions, shut off as they are from all helpful adjuncts. If they express their surprise to the vrouw, she takes them to the front of the house, and gravely points out the large hooks, which she will later on on the day call into use again.—London Ice and Cold Storage.

HOW AGITATION HURT MEAT TRADE.

The effect of the agitation against Chicago packinghouses stirred up by "yellow" writers and abetted by Mr. Roosevelt is made strikingly evident in statistics of shipments of packinghouse products from Chicago. These figures were gathered by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and

Labor and are evidence collected by the government of the harm done by the slayers who had the official approval of the government's head in their destructive work.

Shipments from Chicago for August show a falling off in all products compared to a year ago, and in many cases the loss is alarmingly great. The figures follow:

	Pounds.	1905.	1906.
Beef	4,613,200	2,598,800	
Canned meats	12,315,150	4,483,575	
Cured meats	80,521,941	57,239,823	
Dressed beef	103,421,117	94,602,577	
Dressed hogs	1,682,550	408,900	
Hides	17,375,341	16,098,930	
Lard	38,456,852	36,738,503	
Pork	2,886,200	2,437,800	
Total	261,272,351	215,208,708	

DELAY IN ANNOUNCING FOOD RULES.

It was expected that the new regulations drawn up by the government commission of three for the enforcement of the new federal pure food law would have been made public this week, but this was not done. It was said that the reason for the delay was a disagreement as to certain features of the rules. Dr. Wiley, chairman of the commission, wanted the most drastic regulations prohibiting preservatives, but it was said his radical views were not agreed to by representatives of the Departments of Commerce and Labor or the Treasury, and that this was what caused the delay. It is expected that an agreement will be reached shortly by Secretaries Wilson, Shaw and Metcalf, and that the regulations will be made public. They do not go into effect until Jan. 1.

SICILIAN SULPHUR INDUSTRY.

The shipments of sulphur from Sicily last year amounted to 470,341 tons, as compared with 508,980 tons in 1904. The total stock existing in Sicily on December 31, 1905, was 462,845 tons. The Sicilian sulphur industry is passing through a crisis. The producers have become convinced that the American production is seriously threatening them, and most of them agree that an obligatory state-imposed association becomes absolutely necessary for the salvation of the industry. The association would limit the output and guarantee a fair price.

MINERAL WOOL MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR



FOR COLD STORAGE, Etc.

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO.

143 Liberty Street, New York City

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Reactions to Lower Prices—Increased Hog Supplies Causing Spasmodic Bearish Movements—Weakness Probably of a Temporary Order—Good Undertone From the Supply and Demand Developments—Reserved Offerings of Lard—Some Urgency of European Demands—Liberal Distributions of Meats and Lard to Home Consumers.

There was a turn early in the week to lower prices for the hog products through larger hog supplies and the ability to get them at declining prices. Besides there was then (Wednesday) some talk of hog cholera, usual at this time of the year, perhaps a little more pronounced than ordinarily, and while it would for awhile naturally upset a situation and help as well, to easier prices, yet for the long run it would, of course, be a bull feature.

From the supply and demand positions of the products, there was no reason for the abatement of outside views as to prices for the new crop options, although that naturally with the subsidence of "short" interest in the October option it would lose some of the bulge it had from the late pressure among the "shorts" to cover contracts.

It looks as if the products markets were in good shape for the selling interests, that they could easily move to a strong basis from the current tameness in their prices, and that they would be likely to do so just as soon as the interest in getting hog prices lower subsided. Indeed, Thursday's market is firmer.

It can be said, of course, that the supplies of the products now held at the packing points are of that moderate order that there would be less than the ordinary interest in

protecting prices for them, and that more desire would be shown in getting hog prices still lower and allowing the products markets to weaken for the purpose.

But to offset that disposition would be the current liberal consumption, which absorbs the packing close, even with the larger hog supply, and that the demands for the products are likely to keep active for the next two months at least, whereby it is improbable that marked accumulations can be made to the stocks of them.

In other words, the long held off many large demands prior to October 1, are appearing steadily and that they are not likely to be fully satisfied in the near future.

Therefore that the productions, for some time, will probably be closely taken up, that, therefore, little would be gained in breaking market prices more than temporarily.

Indeed it is becoming a matter of marked interest as to the lard production being sufficient for the season to meet demands. It is conceded that the lard outturn has diminished, and that it is not likely to be as large as that had last year; and that even if Europe does not take as much of the product as last year, that the home demands will be greater than then, and that with the export movement the supply will be closely bought up.

It is now clear that the prime grade of cottonseed oil will be in much less supply than it was in the previous year. The abatement of claims of a large oil production diminishes in that degree the competition with pure lard.

In other words, a large supply of fats is needed for the season, whether of pure lard or compounds, and a modification of the sup-

ply of both is naturally considered an argument for stronger prices all around.

From the few weeks since prospective cotton crop of 12,500,000 bales, possibly 13,000,000 bales, no one now ventures over an estimate of 12,000,000 bales, and many opinions are down to 11,500,000 bales.

The severe weather conditions latterly for the cotton crop have been a hard blow to the cotton seed productions.

It looks, as well, as if about twenty per cent. of the cotton oil production would be of off grade, and that there would be less prime oil produced than would be actually needed for home consumption and for export purposes.

The compound makers could have a larger business in compound lard and allied products for the year, as they are likely to have, on the present and prospective pure lard supply, yet in the degree that cotton oil is kept out of other products they would have that supply to use.

But the cotton oil position depends this year practically upon the productions taking place in it, as there is no old oil of consequence being carried over.

In the previous year there were about 400,000 barrels brought over from the before season's crop, while the new production then was larger of prime oil than it is likely to be this year; yet, as indicated, that supply was closely sold up last year.

The situation then of doubt that the prime oil will be had as freely as needed this season, is with the consideration of moderate stocks of the oil held in Europe, the necessity in filling in there with supplies, and the prospective home demands.

It appears to us then, that the lard mar-

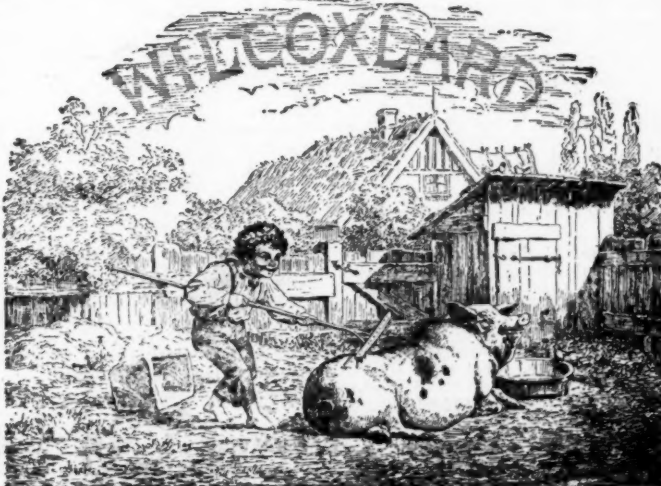
THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

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Refiners of the Celebrated
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PURE
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LARD



kets, those for pure and compounds, whatever letting up of strenuousness they may occasionally show, through figuring over hog supplies, yet that they are in highly favorable shape for selling interests for the season's trading.

There is looked for some loss of foreign trading in lard and meats, as compared with the exceptional volume of it had last season; but this would be more from the fact that some sections of Europe are likely to have a larger livestock supply than they had last year, although, in some degree, that consumption in Europe is not wholly back, as yet, to its old volume, yet that it is gradually getting there.

There is, however, a steady waking up of home consumption for meats and lard, and which is now of a large order, with especially liberal demand from the South and Southwest. It runs more freely on lard, while steadily active in meats.

The compound lard people are as busy as it is possible for them to be, with their short supplies of cotton oil. They could sell the compound lard much more largely ahead if they desired to. But the cottonseed oil supply and prices are too much against the compound makers for a willingness on their part to contract beyond the near future in selling the compound lard at current prices, especially as they cannot calculate upon the supply of and prices for oil.

The speculation in the products has been wider in the January option, and it has been to some little extent on foreign account. At the same time, as turns have come about to easier prices, there has been some disposition shown on the part of other outsiders to take profits, with the weakness, then, intensified.

The October option, as an exception to the general outlook of the market, is likely to fluctuate as "shorts" are urgent or otherwise in it.

Estimated Chicago stocks 18,000 bbls. pork, 25,000 tcs. contract lard, 10,500,000 lbs. ribs. Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week, 1,825 bbls. pork, 6,040,832 lbs. meats, 10,364,046 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year: 2,777 bbls. pork, 10,566,922 lbs. lard, 16,847,287 lbs. meats.

From Nov. 1, 191,455 bbls. pork (corresponding time previous season, 177,481 bbls.), 571,127,150 lbs. meats (642,914,802 lbs. corresponding time in the previous season), 690,826,879 lbs. lard (621,969,487 lbs. corresponding time previous season). From Nov. 1, the United Kingdom markets have had of the exports 43,506 bbls. pork (45,564 bbls. previous season), 456,612,552 lbs. meats (554,728,483 lbs. previous season), 273,637,542 lbs. lard (261,796,332 lbs. previous season), and the Continent, 28,691 bbls. pork (21,856 bbls. previous season), 96,640,811 lbs. meats (66,654,895 lbs. previous season), 336,584,956 lbs. lard (289,452,262 lbs. previous season).

The increase in the exports this season is 2,794,800 lbs. pork and 68,857,392 lbs. lard, and the decrease 71,787,652 lbs. meats.

In New York, the export trading in pork is moderate at easy prices. Sales of 350 bbls. mess at \$17.75@18.25; 200 bbls. short clear at \$16.25@18; 180 bbls. family at \$19.50@20. Western steam lard is scarce and favoring sellers; quoted at \$9.62½@9.75. City steam lard is firm at \$9.37½@9.50. Compound lard is actively wanted, with \$7.37½ quoted for car lots. In city meats, there is a fair trading in bellies at steady prices; loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., at 10½¢@11¢; 14 lbs. ave., at 10½¢; 10 lbs. ave., at 11½¢; smoking at 11½¢. Loose pickled shoulders at 8½¢. Loose pickled hams at 12¢.

BEEF.—There is a fairly active distributing business at firm prices. City extra India mess at \$16@17, barreled mess at \$8@8.50, packet at \$10.50@11, family at \$12@12.50.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, October 17, 1906, were as follows:

Beef.—Antwerp, Belgium, 491 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 165 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 25

tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 25 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 1,360 bbls. 590 tcs.; Christiansund, Norway, 120 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 353 bbls. 515 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 65 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 58 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 665 bbls.; Drontheim, Norway, 75 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 bbls. 174 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls. 15 tcs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 48 bbls. 12,340 lbs.; Hull, England, 15 tcs.; Iquique, Chile, 15 bbls.; Kingston, West Indies, 19 bbls. 18 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 1,799,967 lbs. 54 bbls. 155 tcs.; London, England, 402,501 lbs. 25 tcs.; Nassau, Bahama, 51 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 50 lbs.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 10 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Sekondi, 32 bbls.; Southampton, England, 754,178 lbs.; Stralsund, Germany, 50 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 60 bbls.; Surman, China, 450 bbls.; Valencia, Spain, 47 tcs.

Tallow.—Antwerp, Belgium, 55,263 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 2,044 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 9,600 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 9,400 lbs.; Hull, England, 20,122 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 141,185 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 19,893 lbs.

Oleo Oils.—Antwerp, Belgium, 70 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 425 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 400 tcs.; Christiansund, Norway, 35 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 628 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 125 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 410 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 120 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 195 tcs.; Malmö, Sweden, 280 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,386 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 172 tcs.; Stralsund, Germany, 150 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 140 tcs.

Oleomargarine.—Antwerp, Belgium, 2,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,930 lbs.; Kingston, West Indies, 5,000 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 22,102 lbs.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 2,390 lbs.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, October 17, 1906, were as follows:

Bacon.—Antwerp, Belgium, 385,902 lbs.; Banes, 5,084 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 9,500 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 1,800 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 197,529 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 95,225 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 15,510 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 76,635 lbs.; Gefle, Sweden, 60,500 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 14,490 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 376,445 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 408 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 106,896 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 44,463 lbs.; Hull, England, 410,627 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,855,088 lbs.; London, England, 17,280 lbs.; Monrovia, Liberia, 1,374 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 546 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 16,920 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 17,967 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 72,

245 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 2,495 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15,425 lbs.; Seville, Spain, 29,863 lbs.; Sundsvall, Sweden, 61,508 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 71,713 lbs.; Viborg, 56,989 lbs.; Valencia, Spain, 500 lbs.

Hams.—Antwerp, Belgium, 201,574 lbs.; Banes, 1,548 lbs.; Barbadoes, West Indies, 10,446 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 11,984 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 1,239 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,547 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 789 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 29,066 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 93,658 lbs.; Hamilton, (Concluded on page 42.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended October 13, 1906, with comparative table:

PORK, BARRELS.			
	Week Oct. 13, 1906.	Week Oct. 14, to Oct. 13, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom ..	744	707	43,506
Continent	292	426	28,691
So. and Cen. Am.	108	255	20,730
West Indies	681	1,146	77,320
Br. No. Am. Col.	—	193	19,847
Other countries	—	50	1,361
Totals	1,825	2,777	191,455

BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.			
	Week Oct. 13, 1906.	Week Oct. 14, to Oct. 13, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom ..	4,408,757	8,505,139	456,612,552
Continent	1,973,250	1,307,629	96,640,811
So. and Cen. Am.	39,725	203,225	2,703,820
West Indies	219,100	434,175	13,597,462
Br. No. Am. Col.	—	4,000	193,675
Other countries	—	112,754	1,378,890
Totals	7,640,832	10,566,922	571,127,150

LARD, POUNDS.			
	Week Oct. 13, 1906.	Week Oct. 14, to Oct. 13, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom ..	3,225,939	4,478,618	273,637,542
Continent	6,310,007	11,031,000	336,584,956
So. and Cen. Am.	439,290	580,123	26,862,423
West Indies	389,440	615,236	50,443,912
Br. No. Am. Col.	4,310	15,210	703,689
Other countries	—	127,100	2,594,537
Totals	10,369,046	16,847,287	690,826,879

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meat, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	965	3,259,975	2,679,250
Boston	348	2,558,625	666,690
Portland, Me.	—	—	30,000
Philadelphia	87	26,250	2,307,537
Baltimore	100	223,125	2,734,550
New Orleans	103	9,800	30,550
Mobile	2	94,200	156,200
Galveston	—	168,857	763,364
Montreal	220	—	308,216
Newport News	—	—	—
Totals	1,825	6,640,832	10,369,046

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '05.	Nov. 1, '04.	to Oct. 13, 1906.
Pork, pounds	38,291,000	34,496,200	2,794,800
Meats, pounds	571,127,150	642,914,802	68,857,392
Lard, pounds	690,826,879	621,969,487	68,857,392

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending October 13, 1906, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Beef.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pkgs.	Lard.
1 Umbria, Liverpool	1909	1339	—	25	—	—	72	25	522	—
2 Caronia, Liverpool	—	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oceanic, Liverpool	1168	1348	850	100	—	—	81	350	—	—
3 Ceric, Liverpool	1548	195	—	—	—	—	—	210	3367	—
* St. Paul, Southampton	—	560	—	—	—	—	—	65	650	—
* Minneapolis, London	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	25	4020	—
Brooklyn City, Bristol	2309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—
Toronto, Hull	453	801	—	—	—	—	—	530	2550	—
* Furnessia, Glasgow	55	792	191	—	—	—	100	85	715	—
United States, Baltic	—	877	65	1595	75	385	1460	—	—	—
4 Pennsylvania, Hamburg	—	409	50	105	—	—	2520	10443	—	—
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg	—	—	50	175	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—
Bremen, Bremen	—	9	562	1393	—	—	—	—	2600	—
Potsdam, Rotterdam	2250	—	—	25	25	420	3225	—	—	—
6 Zealand, Antwerp	3620	916	267	—	397	824	15830	—	—	—
La Lorraine, Havre	4027	—	—	—	—	70	180	—	—	—
6 Swainby, Dunkirk	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
Manuel Calvo, Mediterranean	—	21	177	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Algeria, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—

Total	13754	5185	7578	850	1487	3293	750	5609	47592	—
Last week	15226	3844	6056	2279	789	484	590	4614	33565	—
Same time in 1905	16214	811	76432	4974	773	2821	401	10755	68201	—

Last year's tallow, 1,425 pkgs.
1.—15 pkgs. tallow. 2.—200 pkgs. tallow. 3.—100 pkgs. tallow. 4.—294 hds. tallow.
5.—170 pkgs. tallow. 6.—500 pkgs. tallow.
*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †Bacon only.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The foreign markets continue strong with considerable business upon them from the soap trade. England's own wants, on a healthy manufactured goods business, are of an exceptionally liberal order, and its markets are steadily drawn upon for supplies by the Continental sources of consumption.

The London auction sale on Wednesday was unchanged to 3d. higher, with 700 casks sold out of 750 casks offered, showing a close need of supplies to any offered, and, as well, indifference in selling, from the comparatively moderate amount put out for sale.

There has not been much new demand from Europe upon our markets for supplies; nevertheless that the tone there influences the sentiment here.

It is getting rather late for England's buying upon this market, except in filling on its own manufacturers' needs, as supplies taken hence for the Continent might be checked for distribution to its inland markets.

But the supplies in this country are, as yet, of a narrow order, and it will take some time to fill them in, in a normal way, after the considerable quantities that had been taken for Europe in several weeks before.

As it is, now, the steady wants of the home soapmakers about take up the productions, and the market prices for them are quite strong, although they are hardly higher than in the week before, except that there is some disposition to ask $\frac{1}{4}$ c. advance.

The compound makers are not buying much of the tallow, as their wants are now directed more to oleo stearine.

The near future supply of the tallow is not likely to prove large enough materially to affect prices in the buyer's favor.

But the belief is that at a little later period of the season the effect of the new inspection law will be shown in increasing the supply of materials for soap-making purposes, as taking them away from other products.

It would appear reasonable to believe that the strict inspection law will demand strictly pure lard, and that some beef fats will be thrown more to soapmakers' wants.

Therefore, that after awhile, such raw materials as are thrown out of uses that they had before the inspection law, will now find their way for sale to other purposes, by which the soapmakers will get some advantage in supply.

New York city hoghead tallow is held at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., but has had no sales, as yet, over $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. the weekly contract deliveries will be made.

Only a moderate supply of the city hogheads is on sale. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. New York city, in tierces, is quoted at about $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. New York city, in tierces, a grade such as the foreign markets take, is still quoted at 6c.

City edible tallow is firm at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., with only a moderate supply but lessened demands.

Country made tallow is closely bought up to its arrival at the New York market, and is quite as strong, if not a little higher, on the prime grades, than it was in the previous week. Sales are 375,000 pounds country made at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to quality.

The Western markets are quite firm, and are showing more of a trading with the soapmakers.

OLEO STEARINE.—There have been further sales of 200,000 pounds in New York at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 250,000 pounds in Chicago at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. This makes fully 600,000 pounds sold in New York within the last ten days, all at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

If it was possible for the compound makers to get a sufficient supply of cotton oil they would even more freely buy the stearine, as there is a very good demand for the compound lard that cannot be altogether satisfied. Moreover, the compound maker's needs would naturally more freely drift to the use of oleo stearine under the new law, although, of course, the edible grade of tallow could be used.

The market prices are quite firm, as the business in New York, latterly, has shortened the supply considerably. There is a considerable offering, however, at the West.

LARD STEARINE has little attention. It is doubtful if it could be bought under $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—About 5c. per pound quoted for December delivery.

GREASE.—Exporters are steady, moderate buyers, and the home soapmakers are using up a little more of the supply. Prices are firmly held. Quotations, yellow at $4\frac{3}{4}$ @5c.; bone at $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; house at $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; choice white at $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; "B" white at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Small supplies and firm prices. Yellow at $5\frac{3}{4}$ c., white at 6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Light stocks on steady, large consumption, and strong market. Increased demands, as well, for edible purposes. Cochin at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. for spot, $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. for November shipment, and Ceylon at $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. for spot; October and December shipment, $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. Sales at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Moderate jobbing sales only and no features to the market. Quotations: 20 cold test at $88\frac{1}{2}$ @90c.; 40 test at 66c.; 30 test at 80c.; dark at 40c.

LARD OIL.—Moderate jobbing demands and firm prices, with prime quoted at $69\frac{1}{2}$ @72c.

PALM OIL.—Light stocks and firm prices. Red at 6c. Lagos at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OLEO OIL.—In good demand for consumption and firm in price. Rotterdam at $55\frac{1}{2}$ @57 florins. New York quotes at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. Low grades at 6c.

CORN OIL.—Sales range from $\$4.35$ @ 4.50 for large and small lots.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Robert Davidson, T. Y. Strout, Glasgow; John Noonan, M. E. Dare, Amsterdam; John J. Glover, Kansas City.

Proposed for membership: Wm. Hoffman, John S. Jones, Chas. E. Tobin.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	22c.
Canned meats	10/	15/	22c.
Oil Cake	9/	8/9	12
Bacon	10/	15/	22c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	22c.
Cheese	20/	25/	2M
Butter	25/	30/	2M
Tallow	10/	15/	22c.
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/6	22c.

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MEAT RULES MAKE TROUBLE.

(Concluded from page 14.)

cided that these goods had lost their identity as government inspected products and could not again enter into interstate trade.

Condemned Animals Sold.

In some cities the animals condemned on the ante-mortem examination are sold to local slaughterers who do not have government inspection. The meat from these animals is then sold locally and without hindrance where there is no city or State law to prevent it.

Weights on Cans.

The entire trade is "up in the air" on the question of marking weights on lard pails. Gross and net weight are the stumbling blocks. Consideration of not marking weights at all enters into the subject and seems to have the best of the argument. This feature will come within the provisions of the pure food law, which says that if weights are stated they must be exact. It is believed a ruling to this effect will be made by the department, in which case each and every pail will have to be separately weighed and separately marked.

The trade is advised to wait for these regulations, which will appear shortly, before ordering either pails or labels.

Incompetent Inspectors.

Complaint is made in many instances that the inspectors are incompetent. They have been recruited from all classes of trades, and many of those who passed the examination did so on a very narrow margin, leaving them deficient in important particulars. Some of the new inspectors have had packing house experience, perhaps in one department, and they have passed the examination on a smattering of knowledge of other departments. This lack of equipment, when added to arrogance, makes an unpleasant combination for the packer. Many of these inspectors are on ninety days' trial, and it is hoped the department will find better men in that time to take their places.

Learn Important Secrets.

Attention has been called to the fact that inspectors, even the ninety-day men, are enabled to learn many important secrets of a business, particularly knowledge of formulas, processes, etc., as the new regulations require that they shall have access to all parts of a plant at all times. When they have secured this information there is nothing to prevent them from giving it to competitors should they happen to be transferred, or even be on friendly terms with them.

There are said to be instances where inspectors are relatives of packers competing with the one in whose plant they are working, and the temptation to disclose information gained in an official capacity would in such cases be very great. The situation with regard to the ninety-day men is most aggra-

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vated, because if they are dismissed at the end of the term they will feel at liberty to do as they please with the information then in their possession.

Paying for Tags.

A rule was made last week that the packer must pay for inspection labels used on the killing floor. This may seem a small matter, but in the aggregate it amounts to tens of thousands of dollars, and as it has never been done before the ruling caused much adverse comment.

TELL US YOUR TROUBLES

The new meat inspection law went into effect on October 1. Many difficulties will be encountered in complying with its provisions. The meat trade is invited to report to The National Provisioner any experience in actual practice which is considered unjust, unreasonable or for which practical regulations have not been made. This information will be used in securing changes in the regulations and, if necessary, for proposing modifications of the law at the next session of Congress. Names of concerns sending this information will not be published.

Loss Inspection Value.

Nearly every plant in the country has a local wholesale trade in cuts, offal, etc. The general rule has been that deliveries of this kind may be made in boxes which bear the inspection stamp. It often happens that part of such a lot is returned by a customer because it does not suit for some reason. The rule is that such returns cannot again enter the inspected packing house, as they have lost their identity as inspected products.

Small Houses Not Inspected.

Many of the smaller houses throughout the country are without inspection, though they have applied for it. There is a shortage of inspectors, and more will be slow in qualifying. Meanwhile the interstate trade

formerly done by the small concerns is going to their more fortunate competitors. The little fellows are suffering loss in another way, too. Heretofore they have sold part of their output to the larger concerns; this trade is now shut off, because the larger concern cannot receive it, and even if it could, would not be able to use it in interstate trade. A case of this description, in point, was where a packer was forced to buy inspected stuff in a city 400 miles distant and pay shipping charges, while the small concerns in his own city had an oversupply of the same article.

Sealed Wagons.

In some cities where deliveries are made between inspected plants the packers have been required to purchase covered wagons with lock and keys, or places for seals, so that wagon deliveries can be made the same as in sealed cars.

Association to Act.

The American Meat Packers' Association at its meeting in Chicago appointed a committee to confer with the Department of Agriculture to discuss such experiences with the new regulations as the foregoing. The committee will visit Washington for the purpose early next month, and it is expected that they will receive the fairest treatment from the authorities.

COTTONSEED OIL AND FLOUR.

The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, through Chairman Jo W. Allison of its Bureau of Publicity, has published a little booklet on "Cotton Oil and How to Use It in the Home," which contains 35 pages of recipes and directions for the use of cottonseed oil and cottonseed flour in the kitchen, embracing all lines of cooking and the preparation of food. There are also directions for the use of cottonseed oil as a household remedy. Directions for the use of cottonseed flour in baking bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., will be a decided novelty. The booklet may be had free upon application to the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, No. 198 Main street, Dallas Tex.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Wildly Excited Market—Sharply Advanced Prices—Supply Position the Encouraging Feature—Inability to Meet Demands for Early Deliveries—Urgent Needs of Compound Makers—Export Interest Quieted by the High Prices.

The market left off at the close of the previous week as depressed. With the beginning of this week, however, there were soaring prices on the heavy rains in Texas. Up to the close of Tuesday's market there had been an advance on the inside prices of the close of the previous week, in New York of fully 2c. per gallon on the October and November deliveries, 1½c. on December, 1¼c. on January and ¾c. on May.

It remained for Wednesday's market to show the scare over the scant supplies and the probabilities of the general supply position for the October, November and possibly a part of the December delivery, when prices were advanced 2c. on October, with sales at 43½c. for prime yellow in New York, and 47c. was bid for spot lots, while November was up 1c., and all of the later deliveries, sympathetically a fraction.

The succeeding day (Thursday's) market showed early further slightly higher prices for deliveries to January, and general steadiness to the other months, under the prospect of still further damaged seed supplies, as there were then apprehensions of another Gulf storm, with reports that one was coming up from Cuba, where a good deal of damage had been done, and that the barometer was falling off the Florida coast, while general rains were reported, as interfering with the cotton movement, by which the cotton market was affected. The close was slightly easier, as the higher prices brought out somewhat freer offerings to sell.

There is an actual need of spot oil that it

is almost impossible to meet and it includes not only wants of the compound makers, but demands from our eastern fisheries. Even England and some other foreign markets urgently need at least moderate quantities of spot and other near delivery oil. Some of the compound makers are compelled to restrict their productions of the compound lard and the others could sell much more of the compound lard than they are able to manufacture, on the impossibility of getting supplies of the oil. The October delivery of the oil could go to almost any high price.

Absolute wants by "shorts" and others, of these early deliveries and the fact that a good deal of the crude oil arriving is being rejected on prime oil contracts enhanced the excitement, as it makes even narrower the offerings of prime oil for near use by consumers.

Indeed, it is a critical situation for the near deliveries, particularly for October and November, while it would follow that a fair amount of the December delivery would be sold ahead, on the present insufficient offerings of the productions for demands for the October and November deliveries, and that even December would take more strength than the later months.

There has probably never been a season before with a situation corresponding to the present one, in the poor condition of the early offerings of the seed supplies, and the inability to get enough prime oil to meet needs of the compound makers.

Some of the compound makers are unwilling to make contracts ahead as freely as buyers need them for the compound lard, and on account of the small supplies the compound makers have of the oil and the gloomy prospects, as well, of their being amply supplied with the oil this side of January.

With the cost of the cotton oil to the com-

pound makers the compound lard is of cheap value to the consumers, yet the compound makers do not feel like raising the price of the compound lard, more than a fraction, as they did this week to 7½c. for car lots, but would rather keep the interest of consumers of the compound lard as much alive as it has been practically for a year or more.

It would be well understood that sharply advanced prices for any product, temporarily at least, quiet demands for it from the consumers. Yet the compound makers would be justified with the cost of cotton oil to still further enhance the cost of compound lard.

The compound makers view with some alarm the prospective supplies of prime oil for the next few weeks, or until the beginning of the new year, and are contenting themselves with supplying demands for the compound lard as the product is needed for prompt use rather than desirous of accepting current prices for the later deliveries for it, on the uncertainty of the oil supplies.

The course of the pure lard market is likely to be, for the long run, in the seller's favor, whatever setbacks, but of a temporary order, it gets; and for the reason that the pure lard production under the strict inspection basis is likely to be of diminished volume; moreover, that the supply of the pure lard now at the packing points is of greatly reduced volume on the European and home demands for it, and that the probable hog supply with the present and prospective rate of consumption of the products, does not point to a marked accumulation of the lard product for a long while. This does not mean that the present October lard price will be supported, as it had been based, in a degree, upon demands from the "shorts," but only that the entire lard market position is an encouraging one, and considering the full list of prices for the new crop options of the

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lard, as outside of ordinary reactions to its prices from a speculative sentiment.

The lard market should be reckoned upon more from a supply and demand basis.

What speculators may do with a lard market temporarily as there would be figuring to get some one day's large hog supplies at easier prices, is another matter.

The general fat position invites confidence for an even larger business than that had last year in compound lard and allied products, and a larger consumption than then by the compound makers of cotton oil, although it would not follow that the general use of the oil by the lard trade, as covering pure lard as well as compound, would be more than that used by them last year, since if the pure lard production is to be shortened by the strict inspection law, it would come about that any of the raw materials that had been used for lard purposes would go into the other products; therefore that there would simply be a diversion of use of general raw material supplies. Cotton oil, on that account, and some of the beef fats would go more freely to the make of the compounds. There should be, as well, a better supply of some of the beef fats for the soap kettle. It is quite likely that even the compounds will more freely take the oleo stearine in its make and less of the edible grades of the tallow.

There will be as much cottonseed oil needed for use this season as was had last year, and it is a matter of a good deal of apprehension just now as to where the supply can be had. A good deal of anxiety therefore, is apparent over future weather conditions for the cotton crop.

It will be recollected that in last year's trading there were about 400,000 barrels of the oil carried over from the previous season for use. This was a substantial amount to add to the production for use from a seed supply of last year's 11,500,000 bale cotton crop. Yet this full production and the amount carried over, were rather closely sold up by the beginning of the present crop season; therefore, we are now entering upon a season of an unpromising in extent production, while realizing that there is a very small supply of last season's production carried over to fill in on the current season's demands.

It is with this consideration that the cottonseed oil market becomes nervous and excited on all cotton crop news.

The figuring now is that even if the cotton crop this season proves a 12,000,000 bale one, yet that so much of it will give a poor grade of seed that it is highly improbable that anywhere near as much prime oil can be made this season as was made last year, while the needs for consumption will be as large as then, and that the market will miss as well the ordinary supply that is usually carried over from an old crop season.

It is impossible, as yet, to compute the damage done the cotton crop by the rains in September, the heavy rain storms since in the Southwest, and the otherwise poor weather, particularly by the late cold wave. The actual loss of cotton may not be so material from the weather conditions, yet this has probably amounted to at least 600,000 bales, as the quality of the cotton has been affected, and, as well, that the seed supplies have been damaged considerably.

A telegram from New Orleans early in the

week said: "The present situation in reference to cotton seed is without parallel in the history of Southern agriculture and manufactures. At the lowest calculations 1,000,000 tons of cotton seed, which have already been ginned or are to be ginned within the next thirty days, have been so damaged from the excess of moisture, germination of the seed in the open boll, and frost, that no one can even approximately place a valuation on these million tons.

The impossibility of naming a fair price for this damaged seed seems likely to increase discord between planters and oil mills, leading to the throwing away of enormous quantities of the seed on the one hand, and, on the other, to the purchase of large quantities by mill managers at prices which mean ruin to their companies."

While admitting that there will be an exceptionally large quantity of off grade oil for use this season, and just so much loss of prime oil from expectations that were had of its volume only a few weeks since, it is too soon as yet to say that 20 per cent. of the oil production this season will be from off grade seed.

But it must be said that the loss of prime seed supplies has been of a very marked order in all of the Southeast sections, by the September rains and some frost damage; and that within the last two weeks the injury to the cotton crop and seed supplies has been of a marked order even in the Southwest sections.

It has been a sore season thus far to contemplate. Only a little while since there was every indication of a cotton crop of 12,500,000 bales, and perhaps of 13,000,000 bales in good condition. The abnormal weather conditions have changed all of this to a badly damaged crop of in the neighborhood of 12,000,000 bales, and perhaps not more than 11,500,000 bales. All sources are on the anxious seat and as realizing that if we are to have some more nasty weather spells almost at once, that just where the cotton crop will land in volume is more uncertain than ever before.

There was needed this season an exceptionally large oil production, on account of the short supplies of old oil, Europe's light holdings, with probabilities of brisk home consumption of manufactured goods that take the oil for their make. It now looks as if an ample oil supply would not be had.

The oil productions are likely to be closely taken up to January. The feeling is now that the most abundant supply of the oil will be had in January and February, and that perhaps then the lowest prices may prevail, and that as the season advances, and it is found that the supply is closely bought up, that sellers will get an advantage.

The weather has been warm over the cotton belt for the last three or four days up to this writing, and it is hoped it will continue so, or at least that injurious frosts will not appear for two or three weeks more, whereby the prospects of the cotton crop would be improved and a better supply of prime seed may be had. Nevertheless, there are rains steadily in many sections of, occasionally, light order, but more or less damaging to the developing cotton crop, and at the close there is the indicated big Gulf storm approaching.

The foreign markets are doing little on new demands either for soap or edible purposes, but they will have a fair quantity of the sup-

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ply coming to them from the October and November productions.

The compound makers are not able to get a supply of the bleaching grade at any price, on its scarcity, and it is not possible to quote prices for it.

Speculation in the New York market is of an energetic character, in protecting contracts on weather news, with no disposition to "short" the market, although some trade impression is that the market is pretty high on the January and later deliveries, and that it is likely to go lower. Yet that October, November and December deliveries while they will fluctuate in prices, that their supply position is better situated for the selling interests, however easier they may become.

The mills are very unwilling sellers of the crude oil and wait for clearer ideas of the seed position. About 27c. quoted for crude in tanks for December delivery and about 28@29c. for November delivery.

The edible grades of the oil, covering winter yellow, white and butter grades, are at about 47@48c. for near delivery and at about 42@43c. for November delivery.

New York Transactions.

At the closing of last week there were sales 400 bbls. prime yellow, November, 36½@35½c.; 700 December, 34½c. and 34c.; 1,700 January, 33½c. and 33c., and 600 May, 33½c. and 33½c. The succeeding day (Saturday, 13th), the market was depressed and ½@1c. lower, under reports of better weather conditions and improved cotton crop prospects. Sales, 100 bbls. prime yellow November, 35½c.; 100 do., 35c.; 200 do., 34½c.; 300 do., 34½c.; 100 December, 33½c.; 800 do., 33@33½c.; 500 January, 32½c.; 600 May, 33c.; 1,000 do., 33¼@33½c.; 500 October, 39½c.

On Monday reports came along of heavy rains in Texas, and there was a good deal of excitement in the oil market, by which November advanced 1½c. and the other deliveries from ½@1c., with active buying to cover contracts. Sales, 600 bbls. prime yellow, October, 39½c.; 100 do., 39½c.; 300 do., 39½c.; closed 39½c.; 100 November, 35½c.; 200 do., 35½c.; 1,200 do., 35½c.; closed 35½c.; 200 December at 35½c.; 100 do., 33½c.; closed 33½@34c.; 100 January, 33½c.; closed 33¼@33½c.; March closed 33½@34c.; 100 May, 33½c.; 100 do., 33½c.; closed 33½@34c.

On Tuesday there was another jump in prices on the supply position, present and prospective, and cotton crop news; October advanced 1½c.; November, ¾c.; December, 1c.; May was practically unchanged. Sales, 900 bbls. prime yellow, October, 41c.; closed 41½c.; 100 bbls. November, 36c.; 1,800 do., 36½c.; 1,100 do., 36½c.; 500 December, 34½c.; 300 do., 34½c.; closed 34½@34¾c.; 200 January, 33½c.; 500 do., 34c.; 200 do., 33½c.; 100 do., 33½c.; closed 33½@34c.; 200 May, 33½c.; March closed 33¼@33½c.; May, 33½@34c.

On Wednesday the excitement was intense, with steadily advancing bids, and sales of October at 2c. higher prices, and November at 1c. advance, while the later deliveries are

at a small improvement in prices. Sales of 200 bbls. prime yellow, October, 42c.; 600 do., 42¼c.; 400 do., 42½c.; 100 do., 42¾c.; 100 do., 43c.; 100 do., 43½c.; closing 43¼@44c.; 500 bbls. November, 36¾c.; 800 do., 36½c.; 700 do., 37c.; 200 do., 37½c.; closed 37@37½c.; 200 bbls. December, 34½c.; 1,400 do., 34¾c.; 500 do., 35c.; closed, 34¾@35c.; 1,100 bbls. January, 33½c.; 800 do., 33¾c.; 200 do., 33½c.; 2,200 do., 34c.; closed, 34@34½c.; 500 bbls. March, 33¾c.; closed 33¾@34½c.; 300 bbls. May, 33¾c.; 300 do., 34c.; closed 34@34½c.

On Thursday the early market was stronger, more particularly for the deliveries to January. Early sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, October, 43½c.; 100 November, 37c.; 200 do., 37½c.; 100 December, 35c.; 100 January, 34c.; 200 March, 34½c.; 100 May, 34c. In the second "call," steady market. Sales: 200 November, 37c.; 300 May, 34½c.; 100 do., 34½c. On the last "call" a slightly weaker feeling. October, 42½@43c.; November, 36½@36¾c.; December, 34½@35c.; January, 35¾@34c.; March, 33¾@34½c.; May, 34@34½c.

(Continued on page 40.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Oct. 18.—"Worth its weight in gold" can almost be said about cotton oil for immediate delivery. So many crude oil mills have defaulted on their September and first half October deliveries of crude oil that the refiners have had to buy back their contracts for refined oil at almost any price which sellers choose to put on the oil. As there were no stocks of oil left from last year, and as Europe is sadly in need of oil, which is equally the case with the compound lard makers, it has simply been a case of one buyer over-bidding the other one, if only the seller would be good enough to let them have the oil. At one time 50c. per gallon was bid for spot oil in New York without a seller in sight and October sold at 43½c.

The November option has naturally followed October more than the later deliveries because a lot of buyers who need oil do not want to pay the tremendous high prices

asked for October deliveries and are deferring the buying of their wants until early November, which will cause an unusually good demand for delivery of oil during that month.

If we compare prices with those quoted last week, we will find advances as follows: 2½c. in October, ¾c. in November, ¾c. in December, ½c. in January, March and May. This indicates that the demand has been principally for real oil and comparatively much less for later deliveries and speculation. Same should be considered a good feature, and the bulls are making the most of it.

The crude oil situation is about the same with very little offering and most of that as basis prime. We want to call attention to the English market which has finally responded to our advance, by their quotations having been raised from 22s. 6d. of last week to 24s. this week.

It is hard to venture an opinion on the market, especially before we see how much of the October oil will be delivered. Produce Exchange prices at 3:20 to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, October, 42½c. bid, 43c. asked; November, 36½c. bid, 36¾c. asked; December, 34½c. bid, 35c. asked; January, 33¾c. bid, 34c. asked; March, 33¾c. bid, 34½c. asked; May, 34c. bid, 34½c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 46c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 46c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18.—Offerings of crude oil are increasing; immediate delivery, 28c.; first half November, 27c.; difference between prime and off crude is widening. Meal firm, \$29, long ton, ship's side. Cake, \$28. Hulls steady, \$4.75, loose; \$6.75 sacked, New Orleans.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18.—Crude oil, 29c. for immediate delivery; 28c. November. Meal,

THE SCIENTIFIC DISC HULLER



Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Meal Mills, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST

Established 1878 **THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio**

\$23.50@24 f. o. b. at mills. Hulls, \$5.50 at Atlanta, loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 18.—This week's oil market is a quiet waiting one, with limited trading. Rain past four days interferes with gathering crop. November and December oil 28c. Meal, \$24, loose. Cake, \$21.50, f. o. b. at mill.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18.—Oil market strong, with offerings still restricted. Sales of crude first half of November, 27½c., with 27c. bid for all November shipment, and 26 @26½c. for December and January.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 31½c. for prompt shipment. Choice meal, \$25.50. Hulls, \$5.50, loose.

TEXAS COTTONSEED SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, October 13, 1906.—We have had a very quiet market for oil this week, with little trading, prices having declined, both buyers and sellers waiting further developments. Now bid for October, 27c.; November, 26c.; December, 25@25½c. On firm offers these prices could possibly be advanced. Loose cake, \$21 per short ton f. o. b. mill; meal, \$23 per short ton f. o. b. mill; linters, 2@3½c., according to grade. Seed and other products unchanged from last week's quotations.

In reply to inquiries about damage from frost, beg to say that light frost is reported over Middle and North Texas. Damage slight, except in low places and extreme north bordering on Territory. Our opinion so far is that there is not much, if any, injury in Texas.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending October 17, 1906, for the period since September 1, 1905, and for the same period of 1905 were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same period, 1905.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Amsterdam, Norway	—	5	25
Acajutla, Salvador	—	4	—
Alexandria, Egypt	50	105	336
Antwerp, Belgium	—	605	3,200
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	20	49
Barbados, West Indies	40	82	172
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	—
Bristol, England	—	25	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	41	245	826
Cape Town, Cape Colony	50	102	678
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	77	61
Christiana, Norway	—	475	530
Christiansund, Norway	—	25	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	4	6
Colon, Panama	42	112	120
Conakry, Africa	—	10	102
Corinto, Nicaragua	5	19	8
Cork, Ireland	—	30	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	19	—
Demerara, British Guiana	—	311	282
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37	—
Fort de France, West Indies	—	80	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	100	925
Genoa, Italy	—	299	1,095
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	9	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	55	590
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	240	295
Granada, Spain	—	21	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	144	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	540	1,010
Havana, Cuba	72	144	713
Haute, France	—	315	4,198
Kingston, West Indies	52	361	503
Konigsberg, Germany	—	50	300
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	33	8
Leghorn, Italy	—	100	299

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials

ATLANTA, GA.

Liverpool, England	—	481	390
London, England	200	321	434
Malta, Island of	—	76	458
Manchester, England	—	50	225
Marseilles, France	—	6,049	4,885
Martinique, West Indies	—	94	407
Matanzas, West Indies	—	16	6
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	6	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	90	476	410
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	14	—
Panama, Panama	—	15	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	4	70
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	5	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	50	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	39	—
Progreso, Mexico	5	5	31
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	120	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	28	761	1,299
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,325	1,325
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	52	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	213	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	107	107	320
Santiago, Cuba	—	117	10
Shanghai, China	—	14	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	100	74
Stettin, Germany	—	1,240	835
Tampico, Mexico	—	6	—
Trieste, Austria	—	100	4,710
Trinidad, Island of	—	42	56
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	25	—
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,123	183
Venice, Italy	—	475	1,000
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	22	26
Total	801	18,676	34,054

From New Orleans.

Genoa, Italy	—	50	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	200	1,775
Havana, Cuba	—	243	108
Liverpool, England	—	10	1,170
Marseilles, France	—	1,000	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,650	2,182
Trieste, Austria	—	50	—
Total	—	3,263	5,285

From Galveston.

Bremen, Germany	100	100	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	500	—
London, England	—	500	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	500	—
Total	100	1,600	—

From Baltimore.

Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	—
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From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany	—	793	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	4,287	6,239
Total	—	5,080	6,239

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	100	410
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	150
Total	—	300	560

From all Other Ports.

Canada	153	2,037	903
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Recapitulation.

From New York	801	18,676	34,054
From New Orleans	—	3,263	5,285
From Galveston	100	1,600	—
From Baltimore	—	200	—
From Savannah	—	5,080	6,239
From Newport News	—	300	560
From all other ports	153	2,037	903
Total	1,054	31,156	47,041

MEAT EXPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(Concluded from page 18.)

nts).—September, 1905, value \$12,360,941; September, 1906, \$15,417,054. For nine months ending September, 1905, value \$120,314,837; same period, 1906, value \$141,654,465.

ADDITIONAL EXPORT FIGURES.

Government statistics of exports of various packing houses and allied products for August, 1906, and for the eight months of the year to include that month, which did not appear in the export report of meats and provisions for those periods given in The National Provisioner of September 22, are as follows, with comparisons:

Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Etc.—August, 1905, value \$13,322; August, 1906, value \$12,380. For eight months ending August, 1905, value \$161,074; same period, 1906, value \$111,233.

Fertilizers (except crude phosphates).—August, 1905, 2,627 tons, value \$95,561; August, 1906, 4,919 tons, value \$208,384. For eight months ending August, 1905, 12,588 tons, value \$396,825; same period, 1906, 18,571 tons, value \$634,874.

Glue.—August, 1905, 263,919 lbs., value \$25,978; August, 1906, 319,133 lbs., value \$27,861. For eight months ending August, 1905, 1,987,747 lbs., value \$194,862; same period, 1906, 2,207,669 lbs., value \$204,715.

Grease, Scraps and Soap Stock.—August, 1905, value \$340,413; August, 1906, value \$296,040. For eight months ending August, 1905, value \$2,607,984; same period, 1906, value \$2,622,485.

Hides and Skins (other than furs).—August, 1905, 464,872 lbs., value \$42,632; August, 1906, 1,402,691 lbs., value \$171,907. For eight months ending August, 1905, 5,444,173 lbs., value \$586,914; same period, 1906, 9,010,767 lbs., value \$1,082,980.

Cottonseed Oil Cake and Meal.—August, 1905, 38,205,568 lbs., value \$431,704; August, 1906, 25,676,501 lbs., value \$323,933. For eight months ending August, 1905, 750,375,728 lbs., value \$8,243,066; same period, 1906, 577,174,444 lbs., value \$7,048,988.

Lard Oil.—August, 1905, 27,511 gals., value \$16,731; August, 1906, 14,949 gals., value \$9,763. For eight months ending August, 1905, 176,162 gals., value \$105,909; same period, 1906, 181,389 gals., value \$109,974.

Cottonseed Oil.—August, 1905, 2,233,360 gals., value \$657,987; August, 1906, 1,940,141 gals., value \$721,232. For eight months ending August, 1905, 36,943,174 gals., value \$10,676,593; same period, 1906, 26,889,407 gals., value \$8,886,727.

Lard Compounds.—August, 1905, 4,217,687 lbs., value \$256,484; August, 1906, 6,214,517 lbs., value \$419,439. For eight months ending August, 1905, 45,111,577 lbs., value \$2,633,301; same period, 1906, 46,720,519 lbs., value \$3,004,937.

Mutton.—August, 1905, 7,614 lbs., value \$902; August, 1906, 42,627 lbs., value \$4,446. For eight months ending August, 1905, 425,436 lbs., value \$37,221; same period, 1906, 367,491 lbs., value \$36,969.

Poultry and Game.—August, 1905, value \$14,113; August, 1906, value \$21,953. For eight months ending August, 1905, value \$708,829; same period, 1906, value \$1,327,249.

Sausage and Sausage Meats.—August, 1905, 786,145 lbs., value \$80,407; August, 1906, 760,666 lbs., value \$91,647. For eight months ending August, 1905, 4,849,169 lbs., value \$526,551; same period, 1906, 5,924,630 lbs., value \$679,710.

Sausage Casings.—August, 1905, value \$266,776; August, 1906, value \$298,616. For eight months ending August, 1905, value \$1,526,606; same period, 1906, value \$1,671,884.

Soap (except toilet or fancy).—August, 1905, 3,078,897 lbs., value \$124,506; August, 1906, 5,016,439 lbs., value \$213,495. For eight months ending August, 1905, 29,232,619 lbs., value \$1,155,973; same period, 1906, 30,586,479 lbs., value \$1,217,912.

Wool (raw).—August, 1905, 5,000 lbs., value \$1,195; August, 1906, 49,863 lbs., value \$9,462. For eight months ending August, 1905, 65,800 lbs., value \$9,063; same period, 1906, 246,652 lbs., value \$40,378.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,

Merchandise Brokers

AND DEALERS IN

Cotton Seed Products

32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The continued large receipts of cattle is having a tendency to cause buyers to hold off on hides of October salting. Native steers are inactive and buyers seem to be holding off to see if hides will accumulate. One big packer, however, has sold a lot of 4,000 September and October native steers at 16½¢, but buyers are not disposed to bid over 16c. for native steers to include late October salting. Late salting Texas steer hides are steady but quiet at 14½¢. for heavy and light and 14¼¢. for extremes. October butt brands are not being offered freely at 14¼¢., but sales are not likely to be made at any better than that price. Colorados are unchanged and the same packer who sold the native steers noted above also moved 5,000 Colorados at 13¾¢. Branded cows continue quotable at 14c. with no further sales of those. Native cows are quiet with buyers reducing bids on account of the weakness in the country market. It is reported, however, that bids of 15c. for all weight cows have been refused. Packers talk 15½¢. for heavy native cows and are offering light cows at 15¼¢., but have made no sales of late. There has been nothing done in native bulls. Only two packers have any of these unsold and they are holding at 13¼¢. 13½¢. Branded bulls are held at 10½¢. to 10¾¢. but one big packer has sold a car of branded bulls at 10½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The continued weakness in the market has resulted in another break of ¼¢. in buffs and a sale of two cars of these has been made at 13¾¢. and 12¾¢., with more being offered freely at the same prices. There is little demand even at the reduced prices and tanners are holding off expecting a further decline. Eastern buyers have bought good lots of Ohio buffs at low freight points at 13¾¢. and they are consequently not inclined to bid over 13½¢. for ordinary Chicago buffs. Reports from Boston are that the leather trade there in upper leather is dull again with buyers holding off on account of the break in the hide market. Several days ago a Western dealer sold a car of all-weight cows to a Chicago dealer at 13½¢. selected f. o. b. Missouri River, but it is doubted if Chicago dealers would pay as much for any more even when they are able

to obtain a slight premium over buffs for extremes and possibly heavy cows. No sales of heavy cows are reported and these are nominally quotable at 13¾¢. to 14c. Extremes are held at 13¾¢. to 14c. for regular Western stock, but no sales have been made. Heavy steers are easy in sympathy with the rest of the market, but are not as weak as cows. Dealers who were before holding heavy cows at 14½¢. are now offering at 14¼¢. with buyers' ideas mostly not over 14c. for regular lots. Bulls are quiet and easy at 11½¢. to 11¾¢.

Later.—Country hides continue to weaken and a car of Toledo, O., buffs has been sold at 13¾¢. with freight paid to Milwaukee. Buyers are bidding 13½¢. for Chicago buffs. The packer who sold branded bulls at 10½¢. cleaned them up to next January.

CALFSKINS.—The market is quiet but steady. Some buyers believe that skins may ease off in sympathy with hides and are holding off as much as possible, but offerings are very limited and dealers hold prices firm. Chicago cities are still held at 16½¢., but good lots of outside cities are obtainable at 16¼¢. Countries are unchanged at 15¾¢. to 16c. Western kips are offered at 14½¢. and Easterns could probably be bought at 14¼¢. Deacons sell at \$1.10 for heavies and 87½¢. to 90c. for lights.

SHEEPSKINS.—One of the big packers has sold 5,000 Chicago lambs at \$1.25, which is 10c. higher than last sales. Pullers continue to operate quite freely and the market is well sold up both in Chicago and at Missouri River points. The country market is firm and pelts are mostly selling at 75c. to \$1 for late receipts and up to \$1.10 for choice.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Only small sales are being made, including 500 Orinocoos at 27c. and 233 Bogotas at 25c. A lot of 6,484 Bogotas arrived to-day, of which 6,082 go to Europe.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market is closely cleaned up and only one packer is reported to have any branded hides of account on hand and all packers are sold ahead on native steers. It is rumored that some outside cows have been sold, but details have not as yet been reported. One small packer at an outside point has sold a car of steers at 15c., selected, including cows, at 14½¢., and bulls at 12c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market continues weak on hides, with few sales made of nearby lots. One sale has been made here of three cars of Ohio buffs at 13¾¢., which includes hides in salt up to the last of November. A car of New York State steers and cows, running about half each, has been offered here at 13½¢. flat and not taken. Another car of New York State cows offered at 13½¢. flat is unsold. Calfskins keep steady and one sale has been reported of a lot of about 5,000 Pennsylvania country skins at \$1.25, \$1.60 and \$1.85, including 4 to 5-lb. skins at \$1.02½ and 12-lb. and up kips at \$2.40, all selected.

HORSE HIDES.—The market continues extremely strong. A bid of \$4.75 was made for a lot of outside whole hides, but other bids are reported at close to \$5 for similar lots and some holders are entertaining views as high as \$5.25. A car of country and outside city fronts has been sold at \$3.60 and outside city butts will bring \$1.75.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is weaker, gradually settling down to a lower basis.

CARROLL S. PAGE

HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones

Wool Puller and Manufacturer of Page's
Tallow Renderer | Perfected Poultry Food

Buyers are hard to find and sellers are beginning to accumulate. Quotations: No. 1 steers, 13½¢.; No. 2 steers, 12½¢.; light steers, cows and heifers, No. 1, 13c.; No. 2, 12c.; No. 1 bulls, 10½¢.; No. 2 bulls, 9½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Calfskins are firm and closely picked up. There are very few taken off at the prices. Quotations: Trimmed, 5@ 7 lbs., \$1; 7@9 lbs., \$1.25; 9@12 lbs., \$1.55; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.90@2.10; deacons, 85@ 95c.; 15c. less per piece on No. 2 and 20c. on No. 2 kips. Untrimmed, No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 14c. per lb.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 12@12½¢. per lb.; No. 2, 1½¢. less per lb.

Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is very weak and there is very little doing. We learn of two or three cars of buffs selling at 13¾¢. selected. Steers are nominal, with very few sales. Bull hides are selling at reduced price. No. 1 steers, 14c.; No. 2 steers, 13c.; No. 1 bulls, 11c.; No. 2, 10c.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is very firm; calfskins in car-load lots have been selling at 15½¢. to 15¾¢. selected; kips, 14@ 14½¢. selected.

HARES' FLESH UNLIKE OTHERS.

The United States customs authorities have decided that hares' flesh is not similar to beef, veal, mutton and pork, and therefore undressed hares are not dutiable when imported at 2c. per pound, but come under the heading of "unenumerated unmanufactured articles," at 10 per cent. ad valorem. The very learned opinion of Judge Waite reads:

"It is true that hares' flesh and beef, veal, mutton and pork are alike in the broad sense that they are all the flesh of animals and are edible, but we think some more distinctive points of comparison should be found in the former before the similitude clause is applied. We might paraphrase the language of the Supreme Court in *Murphy vs. Arnsion* and say that hares' flesh resembles the meats and poultry enumerated in Schedule G more than anything else named in the act, and yet does not resemble them at all in any substantial sense. We do not find it necessary to formulate any more definite reason for refusing to apply the similitude clause than to say that to hold it applicable seems to us out of accord with a common sense view of the law and would be predicated similitude upon resemblance too remote and indefinite. It is true that the Board held venison to be dutiable at the rate applicable to beef, by similitude, but the deer is a horned and hoofed ruminant and its flesh may with some propriety be compared with that of cattle."

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,

E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

The "Cubs" mascots failed to mascot.

Fowl play in the city's cold storage business still obtains.

Edward F. Swift is building a home at Lake Geneva to cost \$150,000.

The politicians can crawl out of their holes now and limber up their jaws.

There is but one Rudolph Oesterle, and there will never be another. Pattern's lost.

No chain is stronger than its weakest link, and no man greater than his smallest act.

General opinion is that the winter run of hogs and lower figures will be late this year.

Packinghouse construction all over the country is booming. Architects report busiest time in years.

A cup of good tea will certainly taste good to Sir Tummas when he separates from the tizzy-wizzy water.

Grover seems to be having one — of a time classifying the "Democrat" of to-day. Better give it up, Grover!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, October 13, averaged 6.40 cents per pound.

As Pat Feeney would say: "Shall we, in token of true admiration, find them ('The Sox') a place on our tablet of fame."

It's "bats and balls" now, the "willies," "nuts," "Jamesboys," "bugs," "Jims" and things are commonplace. Skidderyhigh!

There was an awful row in the Garden of Eden. Adam had returned from the club, to find Eve had made a salad of his Sunday clothes.

The Illinois Vinegar Manufacturing Company will build brick factories of one, two and six stories on West Fifty-second street, Nos. 2300 to 2356, to cost \$110,000.

Somebody said Upty Sink's was just a case of flatulence, that's all. Great deal like the doctor's diagnosis of "quandary of the stomach"—it did not know which way to go. Sit down there in front!

JAMES A. CANNON
1102 Mallers Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Grease and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Car Service Solicited

H. L. Kreider, with Cudahy for many years and latterly in business in Oklahoma City, is now manager of the Plankington Packing Company, Milwaukee, recently bought by the National Packing Company.

Morris Schwabacher, president the North American Provision Company, says that stocks of lard are being rapidly depleted, also that there is notably an enormous demand for fresh meats at good, stiff prices.

Nick Hunt and Roger Mulcahy, deposed police inspector and lieutenant, respectively, have been placed on the pension list at \$900 per year. Both are well known in the Stock Yards district. Hunt is said to be worth \$250,000.

The National Packing Company's plant in Omaha is in full swing and everything in smooth and satisfactory running order, which latter desideratum is one of General Superintendent Fred Cowin's long suits, and that's no josh, either.

"Cap." Streeter launched a little steamer on the St. Joseph River at South Bend Saturday last and christened it "The Old Streeter." "Cap's" military effort proved a fizzle, hence he perhaps contemplates naval strategy. Lake Shoreists, beware!

Swift & Company bought this week several loads of the finest cattle marketed in years, and paid a price, \$7.25, seldom touched on the open market. Uncle William Russell will tell 'em all about it when he has the beef lined up in the cooler.

Sam Hoffheimer, charged with soda water and swindling Simon Strauss out of \$256,000, was found not guilty in Judge Kersten's court last Saturday. Needless to say, Sam, his fiancée, relatives, counsel and friends are jubilant over the victory. Sam's next exciting experience is to be "getting married" soon.

The following applicants for membership in the Board of Trade were approved by the directors at their regular meeting: J. A. McLeod, J. R. Chapman, J. A. Tiedeman, E. C. Travis and G. H. Lyons. H. G. Meadows and

Benona P. St. John have applied for membership, and D. T. Hammond and John M. Simpson have posted their memberships for transfer.

Superintendent of Streets Doherty, various ward superintendents and other city officials examined the first of the city's new garbage wagons Tuesday at the Hamler Boiler and Tank Works, Thirty-ninth and Halsted streets. The wagons will be used to deliver garbage to the Sanitary Reduction Company under the contract which goes into effect November 1.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton is unquestionably an interesting personage. Probably the largest tea man in the world, perhaps the largest retail provision dealer, one of the biggest matrimonial catches, the most persistent international yacht racer ever, and said to be, by those intimately acquainted with him, an all-round good fellow. He certainly was "it" during his recent visit to Chicago.

Henry Rennpath, for many years with Nelson Morris & Company as statistician, and a man of noble character, died very suddenly on October 5 of heart paralysis at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., where he had established a grocery store and meat market and was doing well. Mrs. Rennpath and daughter will bring the remains to Chicago for permanent burial as soon as possible.

Following is the number of hogs slaughtered at Chicago by packers and live butchers for 1906 to date:

Armour & Co.	1,160,400
Swift & Company	825,900
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	402,800
Anglo-American	353,000
Morris & Company	313,200
Boyd-Lunham Company	245,000
Hammond Company	193,400
Continental Packing Company	158,500
Boore & Company	150,100
Roberts & Oake	129,100
Western Packing Company	66,800
Butchers and outside packers	565,300

Total..... 4,563,900

WM. G. MAUL

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Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood.

FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and bacon.

BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.

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315 Dearborn Street

Chicago, Ill.

OPENING FOR MODERN MEAT PLANTS IN BRAZIL

There is little encouragement for trade in American meats and meat products in Brazil, but there is abundant encouragement for the establishment of meat-packing industries in that country under American auspices and with American machinery and methods, according to Consul General Anderson of Rio Janeiro. Tariff and other conditions make the importation of preserved meats an impossibility, while the Brazilian people are demanding better meat products from native sources. The country has unlimited grazing lands, the climate is favorable to stock raising, and corn grows readily.

In the Brazilian cities animals are generally slaughtered in municipal establishments, those in Rio Janeiro being leased to two contractors, and about 400 heaves are slaughtered daily. At present an Illinois company is endeavoring to secure a concession from the municipal government for the erection of modern abattoirs, in which all meat for the city would be prepared. It has been found difficult to make lard in this country, and as a result the fat is taken from the hog in rolls and preserved by salting. This fat is rendered as needed by the natives, and is one of the standard articles of commerce.

There have been some attempts to establish meat-packing establishments, and in the State of Rio Grande do Sul there are a number of small plants doing all the business possible considering their equipment, but their methods are not up to date, much waste being evident. A meat-packing concern established in the state of Minas Geraes some time ago has ceased to operate on account of the high taxes.

At present almost all the preserved meats

sold on the Brazilian market are imported. The American meat trade there, however, shows a steady decline for several years. The trouble seems to be altogether in price and tariff restrictions. The duty on fresh beef, mutton, or pork is 2 cents per pound, on game 10 cents, on dried meats 3½ cents, and in brine 6 cents. On hams, sausages, tongues, soups, meat jellies, and other such goods the duty varies from 22 cents to 24 cents per pound. On certain fine Italian, Spanish and Portuguese sausages the duty is 40 cents per pound, and upon meat extract \$1.15 per pound. In spite of these high duties there has been considerable movement of meat products to Brazil, demonstrating the strong demand for them among both the native and foreign population.

In the ports north of Rio and including the capital cities there has been so strong a demand for meat that the local fresh supply has not been sufficient, and in 1904 there were imported 51,466 tons of jerked beef, valued at \$6,275,637. The imports of bacon were 1,319,485 pounds, worth \$163,626. The United States, during the last year for which figures are to be had, supplied twelve-thirteenths of this trade. The imports of ham in 1904 were 696,618 pounds, valued at \$167,121, an increase of about 9 per cent. over the year before. Great Britain has about four-fifths of this trade, but is losing a little in proportion to other countries.

There is no question but there has been a very considerable shipment of American hams into Brazil under British marks, but it is doubted if this is as large as has generally been asserted. The imports of preserved meats and extracts were 737,336 pounds, val-

C. R. WILSON

MANUFACTURER

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CHICAGO

MAPLE BUTCHERS' SKEWERS

JOHN M. HART COMPANY
DIRECT REPRESENTATIVES
OF ALL THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
OF BUTCHERING TOOLS
GENERAL OFFICES
CHICAGO

We Have the Price and the Goods
PROMPT SHIPMENT

ued at \$171,578, of which the United States furnished only one-sixth; Portugal supplied three-fifths. Of lard the American shipments into Brazil, which four years ago exceeded \$1,000,000, in 1904 amounted to but \$306,132.

Food products going into Brazil must pass official analysis and careful inspection; each lot of every shipment is subject to analysis, for which the government makes a charge of 20 milreis, at the present rate of exchange equaling \$6.65 gold.

RAISING HOGS IN THE SOUTH.

The conditions favorable to the raising of hogs—corn, forage crops, shade and water—are present in all parts of the South. The cured forms of pork—ham, bacon and sides—are very extensively consumed in the South, and a majority of these are brought in from the Northwestern States, where climate and food producing greater difficulties have to be overcome, to succeed, as compared with the South. Gen. T. T. Munford, of Uniontown, Ala., is operating 45 acres exclusively in hog raising, and the results are exceedingly gratifying. He is carrying on his experiments along lines suggested by the diversification experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Alfalfa is the principal forage crop for his hogs, but he also cut an average of three and a half tons an acre of alfalfa hay last spring before the middle of June. Not only has he found the raising of hogs profitable, but the character of the work associated with it was building up soil fertility rapidly.—Southern Field.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Colors, Binders and Coagulators.

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The Davidson Commission Co.
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BLDG., CHICAGO

Brokers in Cottonseed Products
Provisions, Lard, Tallow and Grease
Also Fertilizer Materials of all kinds

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 8.	30,293	3,253	32,700	40,180
Tues., Oct. 9.	7,051	1,090	17,035	27,792
Wed., Oct. 10.	15,957	2,872	23,047	22,400
Thurs., Oct. 11.	8,823	1,006	13,808	17,356
Fri., Oct. 12.	5,515	712	12,602	13,720
Sat., Oct. 13.	581	144	6,646	1,112
Total this week.	71,220	9,649	107,128	131,638
Previous week.	62,126	8,067	106,080	179,490
Cor. week 1905.	70,943	5,697	134,844	151,579
Cor. week 1904.	84,230	5,014	116,439	147,477

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 8.	5,034	483	7,596	10,882
Tuesday, Oct. 9.	4,048	165	3,298	24,434
Wednesday, Oct. 10.	6,035	43	4,354	13,977
Thursday, Oct. 11.	6,978	134	4,444	6,803
Friday, Oct. 12.	5,214	504	3,303	4,868
Saturday, Oct. 13.	497	70	1,100	1,244
Total this week.	27,796	1,399	24,104	62,206
Previous week.	25,133	1,001	22,386	99,317
Cor. week 1905.	29,205	517	22,183	71,292
Cor. week 1904.	32,628	647	17,285	70,693

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.	2,480,001	340,920	5,706,129	3,659,078
Year ago.	2,567,038	325,500	5,870,701	3,584,817
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending October 13, 1906.				355,000
Week previous.				341,000
Year ago.				415,000
Two years ago.				306,000
Total receipts year to date.				18,068,000
Year ago.				18,631,000
Two years ago.				16,104,000

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Week Oct. 13, 1906.	221,100	230,200	273,400	
Week ago.	202,000	229,900	304,400	
Year ago.	257,800	291,400	288,900	
Two years ago.	250,500	276,000	272,400	
Year to Oct. 13, 1906.	6,549,000	13,910,000	7,732,000	
Same period last year.	6,439,000	13,568,000	7,570,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Oct. 13, 1906:				
Armour & Co.			22,500	
Swift & Co.			17,600	
Anglo-American			4,900	
Boyd-Dunham			2,800	
H. Boore & Co.			2,800	
Continental P. Co.			3,300	
Hammond Co.			5,200	
Morris & Co.			6,500	
Roberts & Oake			2,800	
S. & S.			8,200	
Western Packing Co.			3,400	
Omaha Packing Co.			4,500	
Other packers			1,300	
Total.			87,900	
Week ago.			87,200	
Year ago.			113,100	
Two years ago.			96,800	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Oct. 13, 1906.	\$5.70	\$6.38	\$4.85	\$7.00
Previous week.	4.95	6.75	4.95	6.75
Year ago.	5.10	5.35	4.80	7.00
Two years ago.	5.30	5.37	3.65	5.25
Three years ago.	4.70	5.64	3.40	5.00

CATTLE.

Good to fancy steers.	\$6.25@7.30
Common to good steers.	4.85@6.25
Interior to common steers.	4.00@4.85
Good to fancy cows and heifers.	3.75@5.00
Western range steers.	3.75@5.65
Yearlings, good to choice.	4.50@6.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows.	2.45@3.50
Fair to choice feeders.	3.50@4.40
Fair to choice stockers.	2.75@3.50
Common to good culling cows.	1.25@2.40
Bulls, common to good.	2.25@4.00
Bulls, fair to good.	4.00@4.80
Calves, fair to good.	3.00@7.00
Calves, good to choice.	7.00@8.00

HOGS.

Bulk of sales.	6.30@6.65
Heavy butchers, 240@300 lbs.	6.60@6.75
Light butchers, 190@220 lbs.	6.60@6.75
Light bacon, 100@150 lbs.	6.45@6.70
Light light, 120@155 lbs.	6.30@6.50
Heavy shipping, 290@310 lbs.	6.55@6.75
Heavy packing, 290@400 lbs.	6.20@6.50
Mixed packing, 290@250 lbs.	6.25@6.50
Rough heavy grades.	5.95@6.15
Light mixed, 170@230 lbs.	6.45@6.60
Poor to best pigs, 60@110 lbs.	6.25@6.40
Governments, hogs and stags.	3.75@5.70

SHEEP.

Fair to choice wethers.	4.75@5.40
Fair to choice ewes.	4.50@5.40
Ewes, culs, fair to good.	3.75@4.10

PACKERS HAMS BACON SAUSAGE COLORS

BROWNS, SCARLETS, ETC.
"Make your products please the eye.
Then the customer is sure to buy."

CREAM RICE FLOUR BINDER

The World's Best Sauce Binder.
Samples and Prices Gladly Submitted.
BORN PACKERS SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

Bucks and stags.	3.25@4.25
Fair to good yearlings.	5.25@6.00
Native lambs.	6.75@8.00
Feeding lambs.	5.00@6.75
Feeding wethers.	4.40@5.10
Feeding yearlings.	5.00@5.50
Range lambs.	7.00@7.65
Range yearlings, good to choice.	5.25@5.90
Breeding ewes.	4.50@5.40

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1906.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.	9.20	9.25	9.20	9.25
January.	8.12	8.20	8.12	8.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—				
January.	7.42	7.47	7.42	7.45
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.	13.70	13.77	13.70	13.77

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.	9.37	9.57	9.37	9.50
January.	8.20	8.27	8.20	8.27
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—				
October.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
January.	7.50	7.52	7.47	7.50
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.	13.80	13.85	13.75	13.82

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.	9.50	9.50	9.40	9.45
January.	8.25	8.25	8.17	8.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—				
October.	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.35
January.	7.50	7.50	7.42	7.45
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.	13.77	13.77	13.67	13.72

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.	9.40	9.40	9.37	9.37
January.	8.17	8.20	8.10	8.12
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—				
October.	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10
January.	7.42	7.45	7.37	7.40
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.	13.70	13.70	13.60	13.67

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.	9.40	9.40	9.37	9.37
January.	8.15	8.17	8.12	8.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—				
October.	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
January.	7.42	7.45	7.40	7.45
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.	13.65	13.72	13.65	13.70

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.	9.40	9.45	9.40	9.45
January.	8.15	8.22	8.15	8.22
RIBS—(Boxed 25c, more than loose)—				
October.	7.45	7.50	7.45	7.47
January.	13.77	13.77	13.72	13.75
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.	13.95	13.95	13.92	13.92

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 17.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10; 14@16 ave., 9½ @10; 18@20 ave., 9½ @10; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12½; 10@12 ave., 12½; 12@14 ave., 12; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11; 14@16 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 12; 18@20 ave., 12; 20@22 ave., 12; 22@24 ave., 11½; 24@26 ave., 11½; 26@28 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 12; 8@10 ave., 12; 10@12 ave., 11½.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.	16	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.	20	@26
Native Pot Roasts.	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.	10	@12½
Beef Stew.	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.	8	@10
Corned Ribs.	8	@8
Corned Flanks.	8	@8
Round Steaks.	10	@12½
Round Roasts.	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.	8	@7
Rolls Roast.	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.	\$1.75
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.	1.25
Hind Quarters.	1.25
Fore Quarters.	1.25
Legs, fancy.	1.15
Stew.	8
Shoulders.	1.15
Chops, Rib and Loin.	2.25

Mutton.

Legs.	14
Stew.	8
Shoulders.	8
Hind Quarters.	12½
Fore Quarters.	10
Rib and Loin Chops.	15

Pork.

Pork Loin.	15
Pork Chops.	16
Pork Tenderloins.	25
Pork Butts.	12½
Spare Ribs.	10
Blades.	8
Hocks.	8
Pigs' Heads.	5
Leaf Lard.	11

Veal.

Hind Quarters.	12½
Fore Quarters.	8
Legs.	14
Breasts.	10
Shoulders.	10
Cutlets.	20
Rib and Loin Chops.	16

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.	3	@ 2½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	15	@ 18
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon).	80	@ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens.	10	@10
Turkeys.	14	@16
Fowls.	10	@10½
Roosters.	8	@12
Ducks.	11	@11
Geese.	8	@9

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.	12½	@15
Chickens.	10½	@11½
Ducks.	8	@12
Geese.	8	@10

Veal.

Choice.	9	@10
Good.	7	@8½
Medium.	6	@7
Coarse, heavy.	5	@6
Coarse, small.	4	@5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.	13½	@15
Ribs, No. 2.	11	@11
Ribs, No. 3.	5½	@5½
Loins, No. 1.	17½	@17½
Loins, No. 2.	14½	@14½
Loins, No. 3.	13	@13
Rounds, No. 1.	7½	@7½
Rounds, No. 2.	6	@6
Rounds, No. 3.	5	@5
Chucks, No. 1.	6	@6
Chucks, No. 2.	5	@5
Chucks, No. 3.	2½	@2½
Plates, No. 1.	3½	@3½
Plates, No. 2.	3	@3
Plates, No. 3.	2½	@2½

Butter.

Creamery Prints.	25½	@25½
Creamery Extras.	24	@24
Creamery Firsts.	21	@22
Creamery Seconds.	19	@20
Dairies, Choice.	22	@22
Dairies, Firsts.	20	@21
Dairies, Packing Stock.	16½	@17
Renovated.	19	@20

Eggs.

Extras.	25	@25
Prime Firsts.	22½	@22½
Fresh, at market, cases inc.	20	@20
Firsts.	21	@21

JOHN WISHART & CO.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Native Cows	5 @ 5 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Western Steers	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Native Steers, Medium	7 @ 7 1/2
Heifers, Good	7 @ 7 1/2
Heifers, Medium	7 @ 7 1/4
Hind Quarters	2c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	2c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	5 1/2 @ 6
Cow Chucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Boneless Chucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Medium	10 @ 10
Cow Loins, Good	10 @ 11 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	12 1/2 @ 14
Steer Loins, Heavy	16 @ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	20 @ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18 @ 18
Strip Loins	8 @ 9
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 9
Shoulder Clods	6 @ 6
Rolls	10 @ 10
Rump Butts	5 @ 5
Trimnings	3 @ 3
Shank	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	9 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	8 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Heavy	12 @ 14
Loins Ends, steer-native	11 @ 11
Loins Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	5 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 9

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 @ 3
Hearts	2 @ 2
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	12 @ 12
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 @ 2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	3 @ 3
Brains	3 @ 3

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	8 @ 8 1/2
Medium Carcass	10 @ 11 1/2
Good Carcass	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	13 @ 13
Medium Racks	7 @ 7
Good Racks	9 @ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	3 @ 3
Sweetbreads	40 @ 40
Plucks	20 @ 20
Heads, each	6 @ 6

Lamb.

Medium Caul	9 @ 10
Good Caul	11 1/2 @ 12
Round Dressed Lamb	13 @ 14
Saddles Caul	13 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddle	15 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
Lamb Fries, per salt	9 @ 9
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	3 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	9 @ 10
Medium Saddle	10 @ 11
Good Saddle	11 @ 12
Medium Racks	8 @ 9
Good Racks	8 1/2 @ 9
Mutton Legs	11 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	12 @ 12 1/2
Mutton Loins	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	3 @ 3

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	13 @ 13
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	23 @ 23
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8 1/2
Butts	11 @ 11 1/2
Hocks	11 @ 11 1/2
Trimnings	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Tails	3 @ 3
Shanks	3 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	2 @ 2
Pigs' Heads	2 @ 2
Blade Bones	5 @ 5
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	9 @ 9
Slip Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	3 @ 3
Backfat	8 @ 8 1/2
Hams	11 @ 11
Culass	8 @ 8 1/2
Bellies	9 @ 9
Shoulders	9 @ 9

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 @ 5
Choice Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Viennas	7 @ 7
Frankfurters	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Tongue	9 @ 9
White Tongue	9 @ 9
Mixed Ham	11 @ 11
Prepared Ham	11 @ 11
New England Ham	12 @ 12
Berliner Ham	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Ham	14 @ 14
Oxford Ham	14 @ 14
Polish Sausage	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Smoked Pork	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Veal Ham	14 @ 14
Farm Sausage	14 @ 14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Hams	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	6 @ 6
Ham Bologna	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Compressed Ham	11 @ 11
Special Compressed Ham	11 @ 11

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C. New Medium Dry	15 @ 15
German Salami, New Dry	15 @ 15
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11
Mettwurst, New	12 @ 12
Farmer, New	12 @ 12
Darles, H. C. New	12 @ 12
Italian Salami, New	12 @ 12
Monarque Correlat	12 @ 12
Capsicola	15 @ 15

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75 @ 3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25 @ 3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75 @ 2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25 @ 2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25 @ 4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75 @ 3.75

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.50 @ 7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.30 @ 4.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.75 @ 6.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00 @ 10.00
Pickled Pigs' Sausages, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00 @ 30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	1.27 1/2 @ 1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.55 @ 2.55
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case	4.70 @ 4.70
8 lbs., 1 dos. to case	8.00 @ 8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case	17.75 @ 17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box	12.25 @ 12.25
2 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box	8.50 @ 8.50
4 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box	6.50 @ 6.50
8 oz. jar, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00 @ 11.00
6 oz. jar, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb. @ 1.75

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	10.00 @ 10.00
Plate Beef	8.00 @ 8.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.00 @ 8.00
Prime Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	8.50 @ 8.50
Mess Pork	18.00 @ 18.00
Clear Fat Backs	16.25 @ 16.25
Family Back Pork	18.00 @ 18.00
Bean Pork	12.75 @ 12.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle, rendered, per lb., tierces	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Lard compounds	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Barrels	4c. over tier.
Half barrels	4c. over tier.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	4c. to 1c. over tier.
Cooking Oil, per gal. in barrels	47 @ 47

BUTTERINE.

No. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 11
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DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	10 @ 10
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	10 @ 10
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 average	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	8 @ 8
Short Clears	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	13 @ 13
Skinned Hams	14 @ 14
Culass, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Culass, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	8 @ 8
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Wide, 8 1/2 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 1/2 @ 5 ave.	14 @ 14
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	14 @ 14
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Sides	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	16 @ 16
Dried Beef Outsides	12 @ 12
Regular Balled Hams	19 @ 19
Smoked Hams	20 @ 20
Balled Picnic Hams	12 @ 12
Cooked Loin Rolls	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

P. O. B. CHICAGO.	13 @ 13
Rounds, per set	13 @ 13
Middles, per set	40 @ 40

Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	25 @ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	45 @ 45
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2
Imported wide sheep casings	60 @ 60
Imported medium wide sheep casings	60 @ 60
Imported narrow sheep casings	40 @ 40
Beef wessands	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	19 @ 19
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	17 @ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.47 1/2 @ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.30 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.25 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	10.00 @ 10.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	27.50 @ 27.50
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 35 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	52.50 @ 52.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 82 lbs. ave. ton	67.50 @ 67.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	9.37 1/2 @ 9.37 1/2
Prime steam, loose	9 @ 9
Neutral	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Leaf	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	9 @ 9
Mutton	9 @ 9
Tallow	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	68 @ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	48 @ 50
No. 1 lard oil	40 @ 41
No. 2 lard oil	35 @ 36
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	9 @ 9 1/2
Neatfoot oil, pure, tierces	55 @ 61
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	50 @ 51
Corn oil	63 @ 63

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice Country	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' Prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	5 @ 5 1/2
Bone	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neatfoot Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	4 @ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	39 @ 42
P. S. Y., soap grade	37 @ 38
Soap, bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	24 @ 24
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.25 @ 1.37 1/2
Barrels, ash	1.12 1/2 @ 1.15
Barrels, oak	1.15 @ 1.20

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined salt peter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	24 @ 24
Plantation, granulated	25 @ 25
Yellow, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	22.25 @ 22.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00 @ 3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.65 @ 2.65
Casting, salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2 @ 3x	1.25 @ 1.25

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers Chicago
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards

TALLOW GREASE STEARINES
LARD OIL NEATFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL
GLUESTOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35@5.20
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.50@ 5.25
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.75@ 4.45
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@ 4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.50@ 3.80
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	4.80@ 5.80

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.25@ 8.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.75@ 8.00
Live veal calves, com. to mod., per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 6.50
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 4.00
Live veal calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 3.50
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.25@ 7.75
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 5.50
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 5.50
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.15@ 7.20
Hogs, medium.....	7.00@ 7.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.20@ 7.30
Pigs.....	7.25@ 7.40
Roughs.....	6.15@ 6.30

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Choice native, light.....	9 1/4 @ 9 3/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/2 @ 9

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Choice, native, light.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Native, common to fair.....	8 @ 8 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @ 14

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 13 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 10 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7 to 8 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 17 c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 14 c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9 c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8 c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 4 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9 c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 6 7/8 c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6 1/2 c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 1/2 @ 13
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Western calves, common.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9 @ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 14
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Sheep, culls.....	9 @ 9 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 1/2 @ 14 3/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Smoked shoulders.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2 @ 14 3/4
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4

Dried beef sets.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50 @ 60 lbs. cut.....	@ 75.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40 @ 45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00 @ 45.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90 @ 95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 250.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @ 80 c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @ 60 c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @ 40 c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	35 @ 75 c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	15 @ 25 c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25 @ 30 c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12 c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3 c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5 c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@ 7 c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 10 c. a piece
Colls, beef.....	@ 12 c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25 c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@ 10 c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	12 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg. 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	4 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15 1/2	17
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/2	13 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	15	16 1/2
Pepper, red anisbar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	6	8
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$40.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.80
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.80
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.60
Heavy branded kips.....	1.80
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.60

Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Average lots, old.....	13 @ 14
Poor to medium, old.....	11 @ 12
Spring, dry-picked.....	14 @ 18
Spring, scalded.....	10 @ 15
Chickens, Spring—Pa., broilers, dry-picked, fancy.....	20 @ 22
Pa., dry-picked, broilers, av. run.....	15 @ 16
Pa., roasting, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 20
Pa., roasting, dry-picked, av. run.....	14 @ 15
Other Pa. and N. Y. broilers, dry-picked, fancy.....	16 @ 18
Other Pa. and N. Y. broilers, dry-picked, average run.....	14 @ 15
Other Pa. and N. Y., roasting, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 15
Other Pa. and N. Y., roasting, dry-picked, average run.....	13 @ 14
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	14 @ 15
Western, dry-picked, other fancy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Western, dry-picked, average.....	10 @ 11
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Western, scalded, average.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Southern and S'western, average run.....	10 @ 11
Poor.....	8 @ 9
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 14
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 13 1/2
Western, dry-picked, selected, bbls.....	@ 13 1/2
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@ 11
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked, fancy.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Western, scalded, fancy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Western, scalded, average run.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	9 @ 10
Southern and Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	12 @ 13
Southern and Southwestern, inferior grades.....	@ 10
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@ 9 1/2
Old cocks, scalded.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 3.25
Squabs, prime white, 6 @ 8 1/2 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.50 @ 1.75
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50 @ 75

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens.....	@ 11
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 8
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 14
Ducks, per pair.....	30 @ 30
Geese, per pair.....	50 @ 1.50
Live pigeons, per pair.....	@ 25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ \$23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.72 1/2 @ 2.76
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.55
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 14.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12 @ 13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.75
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.35 and 10
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 12.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.75 @ .19
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.45 @ .38
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.18
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.95 @ 3.90
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	3.60 @ 3.55
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double measure salt (46 @ 48 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 45 p. c.....	1.14 1/2 @ 1.20 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.15 1/2 @ 2.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Oct. 17.

CATTLE.—Receipts Monday, 30,561; Tuesday, 12,300; Wednesday (estimated), 24,000, makes a total of 66,861 for the first three days of the week. The splendid demand from local buyers, Eastern shippers and exporters has prevented a serious break in the market. Prime grades of steers selling at \$6.50@7.30 have held steady. The big bulk of the offerings of corn-fed natives going at \$5.50@6.40 are mostly 10c. lower than the best range late last week. Cattle under \$5.50 are 10@20c. lower. The quality of the arrivals is good, and to-day's offerings included about 10 loads of prime steers averaging 1,415@1,565 lbs., that sold at \$7.30, the extreme top of the market. The number of steers above \$7 was the largest for any day thus far this year. Good to choice yearlings were in strong demand, but the plain and medium kind sold a little easier. There was a good demand for steers selling at \$5.25@6. The market is quite uneven. Sales in different parts of the yards show quite a little variation. Some prime yearlings reached \$6.80. Bulk of the good to choice shipping grades \$6.25@6.85, and medium to good steers went at \$5.10@5.90. Under \$5 were mostly grassy lots. Country cattle feeders express entire satisfaction over the present condition of the market, values being generally above owners' expectations. The outlook in the market for the near future continues favorable. Cows 10@20c. lower on medium grades. Stockers and feeders steady.

HOGS.—Monday, only 26,803 hogs arrived, which amount being below all expectations certainly had a stimulating effect upon the buyers. The trade was active and demand good from all sources. Choice grades from 180 lbs. upwards sold up to \$6.75@6.80. Packing grades sold readily at \$6.50@6.60, with supply quite closely bought. Tuesday's receipts of 21,238 exceeded all expectations. Buyers were very bearish. Early sales 5@10c. lower and the market steadily grew worse, closing prices in many instances being 15@20c. below the high sales of Monday, almost 6,000 remaining unsold. To-day's (Wednesday) receipts estimated at 27,000. Market very slow and 10@15c. lower than yesterday's average. There was a little better feeling around 10 o'clock, but the finish was weak. It is possible that a temporary reaction may take place after this severe break, but we cannot but think that values are almost certain to work to a lower level, and advise marketing all hogs that are suitable for shipment. Choice heavy shipping, 250@350 lbs., \$6.50@6.60; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.45@6.55; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.40@6.50; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.30@6.40; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6.25@6.40; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$6.15@6.30; rough packers (small lots), \$5.50@6; boars, \$3.75@4.25; stags, \$5@5.50; pigs under 100 lbs., \$5.25@5.60; pigs, 100@130 lbs., \$5.85@6.15.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs lighter than expected Monday, and gave salesmen an opportunity to advance prices 10@15c. on both sheep and lambs. Tuesday's supply was a surprise to both buyers and

salesmen and the wire edge of Monday was lost from the start excepting on Strictly choice killing sheep and feeder grades of sheep yearlings and lambs. Top killing lambs sold 10c. lower, while medium grades declined 25c. To-day (Wednesday) opened with 35,000 on sale and all classes of buyers bearing down on prices and a considerable number left in pens unsold at close of the market. The Montana wethers that sold at \$5.20 yesterday went at \$5.10 to-day, and the Wood livestock lambs (top notchers) that sold yesterday at \$7.65 went at \$7.60 to-day, while many of the medium grades of natives sold 40@50c. lower than close of last week. Receipts at six principal markets to-day 70,000, against 52,700 one week ago and 41,000 a year ago. Native lambs of superior finish reached \$7.65, while good to choice landed from \$7@7.50, with fairly good from \$6.25@6.75. The range lambs at \$7.40@7.60 were same as those sold yesterday at \$7.55@7.65, with fair killers at \$7 and feeders from \$6.25@6.65, fat wethers from \$5.10@5.50, as to quality, weight and finish, with feeders at \$4.85@5.10, fat yearlings \$5.75@6, feeders \$5.25@5.60, native fat ewes \$5@5.50, medium \$4.25@5, breeders \$5@5.75, range fat ewes \$4.75@5.25, feeders \$3.50@4.25.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Oct. 16, 1906.

Receipts of cattle last week were larger than for the week previous or the corresponding week last year, but the increase was largely in butchers' stock and feeders, and the supply of beef steers was comparatively small. Dressed beef men were all active buyers of anything that suited them, and the trade was strong all week, the advance in many cases amounting to 10@15c. Cows and heifers were lower early in the week, but the market closed strong under an active general demand. So far this week the market has shown very little change, prices being strong for good stock of all kinds and weak on common stuff. As high as \$6.35 was paid for choice corn feds and Western range beefs sold up to \$5.35. Feeder buyers have been getting busy of late and sent some 12,000 head to the country last week. Anything within weight and quality is somewhat stronger than last week, but low grade stuff is still slow sale at low prices.

Hogs are not coming in very freely, but in sympathy with the lower markets East there has been a tendency toward lower figures most of the time. Weight does not cut so much figure as it did, and while the lighter grades are still commanding the top prices and rough packers selling around the bottom the range is narrowing down right along. Packers all report an excellent demand for both the fresh and cured product, but in anticipation of increased receipts soon they are apparently determined to hold prices down as much as possible. Hogs here are selling very satisfactorily as compared with surrounding markets and there is a good demand for all decent stock. To-day with only 6,000 hogs on sale the market was about a nickel lower. Tops brought \$6.37 as against \$6.42 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.25@6.30, as against \$6.25@6.35 a week ago.

Sheep receipts have been falling off for several days, and it looks as if the crest of the wave of heavy marketing had been passed. Prices show a tendency to firm up on both fat stock and feeders and the liberal offerings are well cleaned up every day. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7@7.40; fair to good lambs, \$6.75@7; good to choice yearlings, \$5.50@5.90; fair to good yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice wethers, \$5@5.40; good to choice ewes, \$4.50@5. Quotations on

feeders: Lambs, \$5.20@6.50; yearlings, \$5.25@5.60; wethers, \$4.75@5.15; ewes, \$3.50@4.50; breeding ewes, \$4.75@5.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 16, 1906.

The receipts of cattle continue quite liberal, but fail to show any encouraging increase in the proportion of well fattened natives. On to-day's market there was a limited showing of medium quality corn-fed steers, but absolutely nothing on choice to prime order. The demand was active, and prices steady to strong with the best steers here selling at \$5.60, but very few selling as high as \$5. Westerns met a very good demand, and were strong to 10c. higher, selling at \$3.80 for the same brand of steers that have recently been selling at \$3.60@3.75, with slightly heavier and better quality making \$4. All grades of cows and heifers met active request at steady figures, although on the finish it was thought to be a little slow. Good feeders sold up to \$4.25, but all common and medium grades were neglected. There is a big supply on hand and no outside trade to date this week.

The hog market has been in a see-saw condition for the last couple of weeks and without any material increase in the volume of supply the packers seem able to prevent any reliable advance in prices. The trade will show up strong and higher for a day or two and then buyers will simply close up and refuse to operate except at reductions equal to the advance. The supplies are not large enough to put any stuff in cellars and they refuse to allow prices to go reliably higher for the fresh meat trade, in fact it is doubtful whether the consumptive demand would stand any material advance. Hogs arriving are still running rather light in weight which does not indicate any big supply in the hands of feeders and tends to emphasize belief that marketing has been close during the past summer. There is absolutely nothing in the present outlook to indicate any big supplies in the near future. Hogs here to-day sold at \$6.30@6.42½ for the bulk, the latter price being top.

Receipts of sheep are continuing fairly liberal at this point, and the demand fairly good for fat stuff. Prices ruled to-day were steady with yesterday, and strong to 10c. higher than the close last week. Feeders are holding steady.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 15, 1906.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,087	—	1,516	12,265	11,974
Sixtieth street	1,139	43	3,522	13,311	—
Fertile street	—	—	—	—	17,799
Lehigh Valley	5,445	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	1,046	—	—	—	118
Scattering	—	64	60	33	3,850
Totals	10,717	110	5,107	25,727	33,623
Totals last week	11,359	106	6,672	26,609	36,787

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & Sulz, St. Louis ..	—	—	—
Schwarzschild & S. St. Minneapolis ..	400	—	1,650
Schwarzschild & S. St. Paul ..	—	—	1,264
J. Shamberg & Son, St. Louis ..	—	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, St. Minneapolis ..	400	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, St. Colorado ..	86	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, St. Mohawk ..	150	—	—
Morris Beef Co., St. Louis ..	—	—	3,500
Morris Beef Co., St. Oceanic ..	—	—	2,150
Swift Beef Co., St. Oceanic ..	—	—	2,250
Armour Beef Co., St. St. Paul ..	—	—	2,440
Cudahy Pack Co., St. Campania ..	—	—	990
Miscellaneous, St. Bermudian ..	50	118	—
Total exports	1,900	118	14,244
Total exports last week	1,760	—	13,770

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN

57-240 La Salle St., Chicago

Analytical and Consulting Chemist
Chemical Engineer

SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO OCT. 15, 1906.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York	1,900	118	14,244
Boston	1,063	1,041	8,650
Philadelphia	200	—	470
Portland	700	—	—
Newport News	679	—	—
Montreal	5,769	100	—
Exports to:			
London	4,151	100	7,904
Liverpool	4,162	1,041	15,400
Glasgow	736	—	—
Bristol	791	—	—
Manchester	231	—	—
Leith	534	—	—
Antwerp	150	—	—
Hull	86	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	59	118	—
Totals to all ports	10,920	1,358	23,374
Totals to all ports last week	12,181	1,676	27,510

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending October 13:

CATTLE.			
Chicago	43,424		
Kansas City	43,281		
St. Joseph	14,251		
Sioux City	3,071		
Wichita	261		
New York & Jersey City	8,027		
Fort Worth	12,091		
Detroit	1,294		
HOGS.			
Chicago	83,024		
Kansas City	43,368		
St. Joseph	27,608		
Cudahy	6,650		
Sioux City	10,837		
Ottumwa	11,094		
Cedar Rapids	4,541		
Wichita	3,123		
Bloomington	2,258		
New York & Jersey City	33,623		
Fort Worth	9,367		
Detroit	8,028		
SHEEP.			
Chicago	69,430		
Kansas City	18,322		
St. Joseph	21,373		
Cudahy	382		
Sioux City	234		
Wichita	12		
New York & Jersey City	25,099		
Fort Worth	973		
Detroit	2,750		

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	7,000	3,000
Kansas City	400	2,000	—
So. Omaha	500	3,000	3,000

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1906.

Chicago	27,000	25,000	28,000
Kansas City	21,000	5,000	8,000
So. Omaha	7,500	5,000	25,000

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1906.

Chicago	12,000	20,000	35,000
Kansas City	20,000	10,000	8,000
So. Omaha	7,000	5,000	30,000

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1906.

Chicago	23,000	26,000	35,000
Kansas City	15,000	10,000	8,000
S. Omaha	9,400	7,000	21,500

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1906.

Chicago	13,000	21,000	22,000
Kansas City	9,000	7,000	6,000
So. Omaha	7,000	4,500	15,000

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1906.

Chicago	5,000	10,000	7,000
Kansas City	4,000	6,000	3,000
So. Omaha	1,100	4,500	7,000

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam scarce and nominal, about \$9.70; city steam, \$9.40; refined Continent, tcs., \$10; do., South America, tcs., \$10.75; kegs, \$11.75. Compound, \$7.37½.

HOG MARKETS, OCT. 20.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 16,000; slow; strong; \$5.95@6.60.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; steady; \$6.25@6.35.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; steady; \$6.10@6.25.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; \$6@6.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000; steady; \$6.30@6.65.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 6,800; lower; \$6.45@6.70.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 35 cars; lower; \$6.40@6.55.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Oct. 20.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 67s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 81s. 3d.; shoulders, 39s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 60s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 53s. 6d.; short ribs, 54s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 55s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 54s. 6d.; backs, 47s. 6d.; bellies, 59s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 48s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 3d. Cheese, white, 61s.; do., colored, 62s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 46¼ marks; prime Western lard, tcs., spot, 47s. 9d.; do., American refined, 28-lb. pails, 47s. 3d. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 25s. Refined petroleum (London), 67-16d. Linseed (London), La Plata, October and November, 41s.; Calcutta, 42s. Linseed oil (London), 19s. 9¾d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

During the week under review the oleo market has been firm but quiet, but the prospect is that prices will be well maintained for some time to come. Of the lower grades of oleo there is scarcity and the production considerably less. As regards neutral lard, that goes at full prices for immediate delivery, supplies being small and the manufacture light, and high prices will rule until the arrivals of hogs will become more liberal. Butter oil for immediate delivery is practically unobtainable and what little there is brings fancy prices, but when the exact damage to the crop is known and the market has settled, it may become easier.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The products markets are generally better, with moderate receipts of and strong prices for hogs.

Cottonseed Oil.

The weather is fine to-day all over the South. The apprehended Gulf storm did not materialize, having gone seaward from Cuba. The cotton and oil markets, both, are decidedly lower. Private reports say that the late storm and frost damages to the crop were greatly exaggerated so far as concerns the amount of cotton to be gathered in, as we had supposed they were, although admitting that there will be an exceptionally large quantity of stained cotton and off grade seed. We hold to the opinion that the cotton crop promises at least a 12,000,000 bale one, and that there are large sections that could have a top crop, in which light rains have been beneficial, by which the amount of the crop could be largely augmented. Early "call" prices for the oil to-day: October, 42½@43c.; November, 35½@35¾c.; December, 33@33½c.; January, 32½@33c.; March, 33@33¼c.; May, 33½@34c.; sales, 100 November, 36¼c.; 1,500 do., 35¾c.; 400 January, 33c.; 600 March, 33@33¼c.; 100 May, 33½c.

It is reported that as high as 29c. has been paid for near delivery crude in Texas, and 29½c. in Southeast. The Hull (England) market has advanced, for the week, 2s.

Tallow.

Quiet and firm as in our review.

Oleo Stearine.

Firm at 9½c.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 18. During the past week the inquiry for ammoniates has increased considerably, and sufficient volume of business has been done to apparently absorb all surplus stock; in fact, most producers claim to be completely sold up for the present month, and are advancing their prices

with every sale. Buyers for the time being are for the most part holding back, and for that reason prices to a great extent are nominal. We quote:

Ground tankage, 6½ and 25, \$18.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 12 and 12, \$2.45 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.50 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot 95 per cent. is quoted at \$2.60, with stocks pretty well cleaned up.

On futures it is almost impossible to quote intelligently in absence of actual inquiries.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Oct. 18.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent. 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. for 60 per cent. 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb. 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb. 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent. 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs. Borax at 8c. per lb. Tale at 1½c. to 1½c. per lb. Silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs. Silox, \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Marble flour, \$8 to \$9 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs.; barrels, 2c. per lb. Carbonate of potash, 4c. to 5c. per lb., according to test. Electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 5¾c. per lb. Palm oil in casks, 6¼c. per lb., and in barrels, 6¾c. per lb. Green olive oil, 60c. per gallon. Yellow olive oil, 62c. per gal. Green olive oil foots, 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb. Ceylon coconut oil, 8¼c. to 8½c. per lb. Cochin coconut oil, 9½c. per lb. Cottonseed oil, 45c. per gal. Corn oil, 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb.

DEATH OF ISAAC BLUMENTHAL.

(Concluded from page 15.)

President Frederick Joseph and Superintendent L. Kirscheimer, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company; former Secretary Samuel Weil, of the same company; President Arthur Bloch, Vice-President Mayer Meyer and Treasurer Aaron Buchsbaum of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company; General Eastern Manager W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company; General Eastern Manager Harry Raphael, of Armour & Company; Richard Webber, Charles Rohe, Louis Ottmann, A. Frank, J. J. Harrington, Joseph Stern, Henry Muhs, Walter Lassells, A. B. Perkins of Boston, and a host of prominent people.

Mr. Blumenthal was a valued member of the New York Produce Exchange. The exchange adopted resolutions of condolence and sent a committee to represent it at the funeral, including Carl Dreier, M. Frankfort, W. A. Daussey, George L. Lyons, Harry Raphael, L. B. Hurd, W. B. Colby, David C. Link, Edward S. Valk, Charles Rohe, W. B. Cragin, B. B. Roundey, Horace W. Calef, E. W. Burr, E. B. Hurd, Joseph Jackson, and Joseph M. Holmes, of The National Provisioner.

BLACKBOARDS.

The "Handy" kind in all sizes and prices. Pay for themselves first day used. A postal will bring you the best advertising proposition you ever saw. Better send it to-day. Art Press, Orange, Mass.

Retail Section

RETAILERS COMPLAIN OF MEAT LAW.

Retail butchers of Chicago, backed by commission men of that city, have complained to the Department of Agriculture that they are being discriminated against in the refusal of permission to ship in country dressed veal and mutton from neighboring states. As in other cities, this country dressed trade is very heavy, and where the supply comes from over the State line the federal regulations have interfered. At least railroad companies have refused to accept consignments from other states. Country butchers and farmers killing the stuff have also complained that their trade has been ruined.

The law has also interfered materially with shipments of country dressed calves into New York City from points in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the bulk of the receipts have come from New York State. Supplies of country dressed calves have been moderate as a result, but the general demand has been slow, though about sufficient to absorb most of the calves coming and hold prices about steady.

As was the case when the difficulty came up in New York, country killers have been notified that they may ship stuff when accompanied by a certificate of exemption and a statement that the stuff is sound and wholesome. Retailers may accept such stuff and sell it when it bears such certificates and are said not to be liable if the stuff is found not to be as certified. The liability falls on the shipper who signed the certificate. The regulations provide as follows:

"Retail butchers doing a small business in towns in which no inspection is maintained by the government, may, by application to the Department of Agriculture at Washington by letter, secure an exemption number and a stock of exemption certificates. This certificate, aside from giving the name of the shipper, the consignee, the point of shipment, the point of destination, the car number and initial, and the exempted establishment number, says: 'I hereby certify that I am a retail butcher or a retail dealer in meats or

meat food products, and the following described meats or meat food products are offered for shipment in interstate commerce to a customer, as exempted from inspection according to act of Congress of June 30, 1906, and exemption certificate No. The said meat or meat food products are sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food.'

"Two certificates must be signed by the shipper, one for use of the railroad receiving the shipment and a duplicate to be forwarded immediately by the initial carrier to the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C."

WOULD REFORM COUNTRY BUTCHERS.

While the federal meat inspection law brings all big packers and slaughterers and meat factories under its jurisdiction, and even the smaller ones doing an interstate trade, the country butcher and the farmer who kills are exempt. Their product does not enter into trade to any extent, being disposed of at home, but these small killers should nevertheless be regulated by local authorities.

The State Chemist of Indiana, who has been making an inspection of country districts in his State, declares that conditions among that class are worse than the most exaggerated stories told last spring about Chicago packers.

"It seems that the average country butcher on a small scale is infinitely worse than the large meat packer," he says. "The meat inspection bill cannot touch the local butcher who sells meat to local trade within the State. Take the example of a small slaughterhouse in Jeffersonville. It was really filthy. Unlike the big packers, these small butchers cannot sell their offal at any profit, so they do not dispose of the stuff. In the case of the Jeffersonville slaughterhouse the stuff was around on the floors and on the ground. The blood had rotted the wood in many places, and the odor was indescribable by any other than a DeFoe. The only way to improve the conditions in this house would be to burn it down."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

F. A. Cramer has opened a meat market at Utica, N. Y.

F. R. Ford has opened a new butcher shop at Portland, Ore.

P. Conners has opened a new meat market at Lawrence, Mass.

I. W. Phillips has opened a new meat market at Milton, Ore.

B. F. Moss has engaged in the meat business at Nevada, Mo.

P. A. Niehter has opened a new meat market at Seymour, Ind.

J. E. Trenton has opened a new butcher shop at Morrill, Neb.

S. S. Steen has engaged in the meat business at Humboldt, Neb.

Lee Brothers have discontinued their meat market at Elmira, N. Y.

B. L. Edson has opened a new meat market at New South Park, Wash.

H. Patterson has recently engaged in the meat business at Gering, Neb.

Ira W. Phillips has recently engaged in the meat business at Milton, Ore.

J. J. Carlin & Co. have engaged in the meat business at Astoria, Ore.

C. D. Miller has recently opened a new butcher shop at Eltopia, Wash.

J. W. Lowe has sold his meat business at Lytton, Iowa, to Peter Hansen.

W. B. Bush has purchased the meat market of P. C. Sinclair at Metz, Mo.

Harry Madison has purchased the Kuhl meat market at Coudersport, Pa.

H. J. Jones has purchased the meat market of C. A. Wells at Sallisaw, I. T.

The Griffin meat market at Youngstown, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

J. Brown has purchased the meat market of W. Rookstool at Cleveland, Okla.

John Kostola has purchased the Frederickson meat market at Calumet, Mich.

Charles Stuart has sold his meat market at Rockford, Wash., to B. W. Yates.

F. C. Marshall's butcher shop at Charleston, S. C., has been damaged by fire.

J. J. Gagan & Company have opened a new meat market at McKeesport, Pa.



that you wear off on the stone shortens the life of your knife, and is so much dead loss to you. ¶ Your trick is to get a knife that will stand up and hold an edge, even with severe usage — an S & S Knife. ¶ Look at the picture here of our Cimeter Steak Knife — a good one. ¶ Made of our special formula steel — it's bound to hold an edge and satisfy you, or you get your money back. ¶ Remember that S & S hand; it means something to you.

Talks by the Manager—No. 22

Grinding knives may be a pleasant diversion, but it's a long way from being a profitable one. ¶ Every particle of steel

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO., Detroit, Michigan

Fire destroyed the meat market of T. A. Hannah at Kemp, Tex., on October 12.

R. L. Moreland has sold his meat market at Knobnoster, Mo., to C. F. Kiblinger.

P. E. Herndon has sold his butcher shop at Syracuse, Kan., to Swaye & Reyman.

L. J. Murphy has purchased the meat business of G. Reed at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Peter Miller has purchased the butcher shop of F. C. Waner at Wayland, Iowa.

The meat market of R. L. Brand at San Pedro, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

George Barton has opened a new grocery and meat market at Fort Edward, N. Y.

Underwood Bros. have established themselves in the meat business at Curtis, Neb.

E. C. Spencer has purchased the meat business of Shafer Bros. & Bishop at Denver, Col.

D. E. Cornelius & Co. have sold their meat market at Parsons, Kan., to Medaris & Peterson.

William Harvey has succeeded to the meat market of Harvey & Young at Russell Gulch, Col.

Warnke Brothers have purchased the meat market of Scott & Duncan at Pardeeville, Wis.

E. Junchen & Son have purchased the meat market of Fritz Koshollek at Stevens Point, Wis.

Gilchrist & Cardwell have purchased the meat business of E. C. Wells at Gold Hill, Ore.

Squire & Davis have succeeded to the meat business of Squire & Larson at Courtland, Kan.

James Barnes has sold a half interest in his meat business at Salem, O., to Joseph Caldwell.

Whitten & Davis have sold their butcher shop at West Plains, Mo., to Williamson Bros.

Hicks & Fincher have been succeeded in the meat business at Nocona, Tex., by Hicks & Reed.

The death is reported of Martin Erskine, a well-known provision dealer of Rockland, Mass.

The meat market of Brown, Putnam & Brown at Atlanta, Ga., has been damaged by fire.

Ryser & Sexton have been succeeded in the meat business at Gaylord, Kan., by G. C. Sexton.

W. C. Bohart & Co. have sold their meat market at Bozeman, Mont., to Overstreet & Colburn.

C. Schmidt has been succeeded in the meat business at Bridger, Mont., by Schmidt & Lamport.

J. F. Eastlack & Son are adding a meat department in their grocery store at Camden, N. J.

Stephenson & Welty have been succeeded in the meat business at Joplin, Mo., by C. L. Stephenson.

Smith & Goolsby have purchased the butcher shop of Hasenyager & Gebhart at Verdon, Neb.

I. A. Lowmes has been succeeded in the meat business by Lowmes & Bradstreet at Lowmes, Neb.

B. W. Hammert has been succeeded in the meat business at Anadarko, Okla., by Hammert & Ayers.

Chipman & Price have succeeded to the meat business of Chipman & Bryant at Alamogordo, N. M.

The meat market of the Baldwin Butcher Company at Fort Towson, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

Every Brothers have purchased the meat market of M. N. Tobey at Delhi, N. Y.

Bauer & Sherman will open a new meat market at Stafford, N. Y.

Andrew Clark, a butcher, of West Hempfield, Pa., has been adjudged a voluntary bankrupt. Liabilities, \$1,269.20; assets, \$740. Referee, Redmond Conygham.

Vincent, Dede & Company, grocers and butchers, of Orange, N. J., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by E. R. Vincent, F. B. Vincent and H. W. Dede.

W. J. Kaser has been succeeded in the meat business at Osborne, Kan., by Kaser & Conn.

Figgins & Hollingsworth have succeeded to the meat market of C. R. Figgins at Pomona, Kan.

Dennis Brann has purchased the meat business of Smith & Son at Imogene, Iowa.

N. G. Whistler has purchased the meat market of Landen & Savage at New Market, Iowa.

The Bryant & Ordway Company, of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to deal in produce and provisions. President, J. A. Bryant, of Boston; treasurer, F. A. Ordway, of Somerville.

BUTCHER ARRESTED FOR CRUELTY.

Charles Schloeb, a butcher, at 1913 Third avenue, was arrested Tuesday, charged with kicking Catherine Royan, a nine-year-old girl, in the stomach. The girl was seriously injured. The girl's twelve-year-old brother was also attacked by the butcher, and he drove her mother and a woman friend, who went to the butcher shop to remonstrate with him, into the street with a meat cleaver. The girl had asked the butcher to exchange some meat which she had bought by mistake.

PLUMBER AS MEAT INSPECTOR.

A sample of the intelligence and efficiency of municipal regulation of the meat business in many cities was the appointment last week at Pittsburg, Pa., of a plumbing inspector as city meat inspector to fill a vacancy. It is announced that the appointment is only temporary, but butchers will not relish criticism of their stock by a man whose technical knowledge is confined to the repairing of sewers and drains. It is only an illustration in a small way of the political food control which prevails in higher quarters.

BUTCHERS' SOCIETY CELEBRATES.

The Butchers' Benevolent Association of New Orleans, La., celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its organization last week with a banquet at which over 200 members and invited guests sat down. The association was formed in 1866 by local butchers with thirteen charter members. It now has over 150 members on its rolls. Its objects are entirely benevolent, and it has done much good.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

Bermuda, 14,335 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 28,943 lbs.; Hull, England, 79,600 lbs.; Kingston, West Indies, 1,616 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 853 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 532,479 lbs.; London, England, 89,473 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba,

Davison's Miniatures BEAUTIFUL WATCH CHARMS



It is wonderful how such a small article can be made duplicating the standard tool for such a small amount of money.

Price, each, 25c. 20c. and this "Ad" will get one of any tool selected.

Exact Reproductions of the standard tools. No detail is neglected and each one is guaranteed to be exactly as illustrated.

Cuts show exact size of tools.

Beautiful Nickel Plated Cleavers, Steels, Hammers, Wrenches, Saws, Clamps, Razors, Valves and Telephones.



SMITH & HEMENWAY CO.
108-110 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

10,353 lbs.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 1,436 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 4,237 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 3,550 lbs.; Southampton, England, 2,820 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 4,865 lbs. Lard.—Aalborg, Denmark, 8,006 lbs.; Aalesund, Norway, 15,458 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 9,112 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 30,234 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 1,309,461 lbs.; Barbadoes, West Indies, 7,190 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 3,780 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 209,292 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 210,000 lbs.; Bremenhaven, Germany, 11,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 8,400 lbs.; Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, 3,840 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 6,459 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 5,000 lbs.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 91,800 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 3,000 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 22,501 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 16,934 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 108,913 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 3,479 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, East Africa, 11,800 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 175,346 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 43,814 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 97,600 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 78,346 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 110,875 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 392,157 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7,228 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 97,903 lbs.; Havre, France, 38,270 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 61,000 lbs.; Hull, England, 242,326 lbs.; Kingston, West Indies, 2,725 lbs.; Kolding, Denmark, 3,200 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 75,147 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 15,185 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 5,000 lbs.; Leghorn, Italy, 6,300 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 395,365 lbs.; London, England, 253,540 lbs.; La Paz, Bolivia, 1,200 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 3,450 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 5,500 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 4,420 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 13,065 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 52,688 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 71,462 lbs.; Pernambuco, Brazil, 17,946 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 16,557 lbs.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 22,876 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 45,565 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 197,150 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 36,100 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 332,261 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 8,056 lbs.; Sekondi, 3,009 lbs.; Southampton, England, 32,720 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 144,575 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 450,064 lbs.; Stralsund, Germany, 224,890 lbs.; Surman, China, 1,300 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 2,000 lbs.; Turks Island, West Indies, 225 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 68,153 lbs.; Viborg, 5,352 lbs. Pork.—Antwerp, Belgium, 96 bbls.; Barbadoes, West Indies, 165 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 35 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 75 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 14 bbls.; Kingston, West Indies, 44 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 6 tes.; Nassau, Bahama, 100 bbls.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 51 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Santo Domingo, San Domingo, 28 bbls.; Surman, China, 103 bbls.; Turks Island, West Indies, 15 bbls.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

A. P. Berry, manager of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Co., returned this week from a business trip to Chicago.

Eastern Manager Christian, of the Cudahy Packing Company, made a business trip to Pennsylvania points this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending October 13th averaged 7.01 cents per pound.

J. A. McNaughton, of the Cudahy Packing Company's railroad department at Omaha, was in New York this week looking into traffic conditions.

Manager Collins, of the Swift produce department at Chicago, was in New York this week looking over conditions with local manager T. C. Sullivan.

The Canarsie Live Poultry Company has been incorporated in Brooklyn to deal in poultry and fowl. Incorporators are M. S. Locks, B. Locks and J. Senswitz, of Brooklyn. The capital stock is \$2,000.

The Red Cross Packing Company has been formed in New York City to manufacture food products. Incorporators are A. N. Hanson, A. T. Marey and R. W. Smyth, of New York City. The capital stock is \$10,000.

Objectors to the location of a chicken slaughterhouse on Rockaway avenue, near Pitkin avenue, Brownsville, have gone into court to ask for an injunction preventing its location on the ground that it is located close to tenements, etc.

General Manager G. J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York district, was in Chicago this week on business. Manager F. B. Cooper, of the Jersey City plant, and Manager W. F. Cleary, of the New Rochelle house, were also in Chicago.

L. E. Birdseye, of the S. & S. branch house department, has recently purchased a country place at Georgetown, Conn., and is going in for fancy farming as a side-line. It is reported that the government is thinking of establishing an agricultural experiment station on his place.

THE LOCAL MARKETS.

The local beef market continued satisfactory to wholesalers this week, though the scarcity of good cattle continues and the demand for that kind is always in excess of the supply, and butchers complain as a result. Prices remain steady and all good stuff is moved as rapidly as it arrives. The consumptive demand for beef continues to improve, in spite of the high market, and the outlook is more promising than for a long time.

Small stock conditions continue unsatisfactory. Fancy veal calves are scarce and high, the market remaining around 14 to 14½ cents this week, though there were plenty of heavy Texans which could be had as low as 6 cents. Good native lambs sold for 14

cents on the hooks and were very scarce, costing 8½ cents in this market alive, and quality rather inferior at that. Buffalo quotations were about the same, and the lamb situation was a difficult one.

GAME INSPECTORS BUSY AGAIN.

After a season of somewhat extended idleness and lack of opportunity to make fat fees, State game inspectors are beginning to get busy again. They are now engaged in watching importations and sales of partidges chiefly, and where they think these birds come from New York State they are likely to make trouble for the dealer. The butcher who handles game should be particularly careful, when he gets in any partidges, either as stock or to fill special orders, that these birds are actually from outside the State. If they have been killed here he is liable to prosecution, since the birds were found in his possession. The game committee of the New York wholesalers' association will look more sharply after these matters this year, but the average game inspector is a suspicious mortal, and dealers will have to be very cautious.

IT RAINED RICE AND OLD SHOES.

When quitting time came at the general offices of the S. & S. Company at First avenue and 45th street last Saturday there was a racket which caused passers-by to think a strike was on. Investigation developed the fact, however, that the janitor was the only man with a grievance. He had to work several hours over time cleaning up the debris. The demonstration was in honor of J. A. Hamilton of the office staff, who departed that night for Pittsburg, where he was married on Thursday of this week to a local society belle.

As Hamilton attempted to leave the office he was showered with rice, old shoes, rubbers and even slippers, which the employees had been storing up for weeks for this occasion. The bombardment was terrific, and most of it struck champion bowler Shackford, who acted as a bodyguard for the blushing bridegroom. It was only Shackford's heroism which enabled Hamilton to catch his train without first visiting a hospital.

ABATTOIR CASE POSTPONED.

The hearing before the Board of Health on the question of the application of S. Plaut & Son for a permit to erect an abattoir at the foot of Oak street, Brooklyn, which was to have been held this week, has been again postponed. Health Commissioner Darlington is away on a tour of Mexico, and the matter will not be heard until his return. The Health Department has been flooded with letters from residents and business men opposing the location of a slaughterhouse on the East River at that point.

SILZ'S NEW GAME PALACE.

The new poultry and game emporium which is being erected at Nos. 416-418 West 14th street for A. Silz is nearing completion, and work has progressed far enough to show what a handsome place it will be. The building is being handsomely equipped and decorated and will be one of the finest markets of its kind in the country.

WEIGHT OF LARD PACKAGES.

Probably there is no feature of the new regulations governing the meat and food trades which is exciting more interest in the trade than the question of weight of lard packages. It is only a phase of the general question of standard weights and sizes for all food packages, but the lard package seems to be exciting as much discussion as any. Refiners are divided in opinion, some advocating net and some gross weight. But distributors seem pretty unanimous in the opinion that net weight should be adhered to. The meat regulations do not specifically cover this point, but it is probable that an understanding will soon be reached with Secretary Wilson on the matter.

L. J. Callanan, the famous New York City wholesale grocer, has written The National Provisioner a letter in his characteristically vigorous style, advocating net weight for lard packages. He can be assured that the American Meat Packers' Association has already taken this matter up with Secretary Wilson, and that it will be decided for the best interests of the trade, and that the association will advocate only honest methods. Mr. Callanan's letter is as follows:

New York, Oct. 10th, 1906.

Editor The National Provisioner.

Sir: I read with interest the report of the formation of the American Meat Packers' Association at Chicago in your edition of October 6th. Associations in all trades and business are a great help to the men who belong to them. Hearing different views on the same subject from men engaged in the same business, they begin to study the questions brought up at the different meetings. This broadens the minds of the members, they get acquainted with each other, they find that it is a great benefit to them to realize that every man engaged in the same business as they are is not an enemy of theirs.

However, in order to build up an association which would be an honor to the meat packers, it must not be started on a sandy foundation; it must be built upon a rock, else it will go to pieces. This, I am afraid, is the foundation on which the meat packers' association is built if it permits any of its members to put up any but full net weight cans of lard. There is no half-way about the man who puts 47 pounds of lard when he ought to put 50, and sells it for 50. He is committing a fraud which I trust Dr. Wiley will not permit.

If we are going to have pure goods put up in packages let us have full net weight, too. It will not do to adopt a three, five, ten and twenty-five standard weight tin; it leaves the door open for all kinds of fraud, and as one of the speakers at the packers' meeting said, "If you say on the label 'fifty pounds of lard,' it must be fifty pounds of lard net." If you say nothing on the label you can put in forty, thirty or whatever number of pounds your conscience will allow you to put in. Build the American Meat Packers' Association on an honest foundation, else you may as well not build it at all.

Yours truly,

L. J. CALLANAN.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending October 13, 1906, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 17,077 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,579 lbs.; The Bronx, 121 lbs.; Queens, 458 lbs.; total, 22,235 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,272 lbs.; Queens, 103 lbs.; total, 2,375 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 9,124 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,098 lbs.; total, 10,222 lbs.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Altman, J., 235-237 E. 25th; J. Levy.
 Bashstreit, G., 1963 1st ave.; H. Brand.
 Barbaccio, G., 177 Chrystie; H. Brand.
 Brande, M., 221 E. 16th; United D. B. Co.
 Broshstein, A., 1905, 2d ave.; S. Wolf.
 Cannariato, G., 326 E. 63d; Bianco & Albano.
 Connor, J., 2282 Broadway; A. F. Merrell.
 Carlo, I., 516 E. 16th; F. Lesser.
 Dice, M., 183d st. and Concourse; E. Diamond.
 Esposito, A., 62 Sullivan; H. Brand.
 Ergans, H., 121 W. 27th; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
 Epstein, J., 116 E. 7th; F. Lesser.
 Fioronando, F., 506 E. 108th; J. Levy.
 Fluckiger, J. A., 1292 Amsterdam ave.; J. Levy.
 Fleischman, S., 863 Columbus ave.; H. Brand.
 Freifeld, A., 219 E. 10th; United D. B. Co.
 Gruber, M., 1698 Madison ave.; H. Brand.
 Gross, T., 320 Pleasant ave.; H. Brand.
 Ginsberg, N., 75 E. 118th; J. Levy.
 Hausmann, A., 1090 Park ave.; J. Levy.
 Helm, L., 989 Washington ave.; S. Katzenstein.
 Klotzer, W., 242-244 E. 112th; H. Brand.
 Kender, M., 2296 2d ave.; E. Baer.
 Lewis, H., 252 Division; H. Brand.
 Nagler, C., Webster ave. and 202d st.; S. Katzenstein.
 Procita, S., 62 Bedford; E. Diamond.
 Rameo, C., 117 Elizabeth; H. Brand.
 Romeo, P., 310 E. 32d; H. Brand.
 Ramm, J., 354 W. 49th; H. F. Doscher.
 Rozelli, M., 81 Carmine; O. Feldman.
 Siegel, J., 120 Forsyth; United D. & B. Co.
 Tuck, A., 1569 Lexington ave.; H. Brand.
 Vella, F., 38 McDougal; F. Lesser.
 Weiss, J., 966 Westchester ave.; H. Brand.
 Zeinfeld, M., 327-329 E. 3rd; F. Lesser.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Feldman, O., 81 Carmine; M. Roselli.
 Specht, J., 402 E. 19th; G. F. Kuehner.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Berman, Israel, 65 Varet; J. Levy.
 Brand, Benj., 1838 Park pl.; Hermann Brand.
 Carlson, T., 100 Smith st.; Louis Neuwith.
 Dominik, Frank, 4220 5th ave.; J. Levy.
 Minocker, S., 247 Stockton; H. Brand.
 Minzer, Hyman, 101 Gerry st.; J. Levy.
 Moshkowitz, Frank, 71 John; n a.e.; J. Levy.
 Schwartz, Pauline, 195 Wyckoff ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Busch, H., 421 10th ave.; C. Busch.
 Bell, H., 141 Grand; S. Goldman.
 Duryea, O., Broadway and 72nd; Duparquet, H. & M. Co.

Eystein, B., 140 1st ave.; F. Meyer.
 Hart, J., 454 3rd ave.; M. O'Brien.
 Holstein, C., 115 Columbia; Levin Bros.
 Herskovitz, S., 20 Dey st.; E. Deckelmeier.
 Josephthal, M., 119 Mercer; H. Burger.
 Kolden-Adelman, 2333 3rd ave.; L. Kahn.
 Mohr, J., 785 7th ave.; F. & E. Hasselbach.
 Marone, M., 51 Gansevoort; L. Cossentino.
 Paul, S., 105 2d ave.; Weston & S.
 Sheril & Rosenblatt, 394 8th ave.; D. Kaplan.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Burger, H., 119 Mercer; M. Josephthal.
 Braver, J., 152 Stanton; A. Ratner.
 Greenberg, F. & D., 127 E. 100th; M. Edlestein.
 Hasselbeich, F. & E., 783 7th ave.; J. Mohr.
 Katzman, L. & B., 236 E. 128th; N. Abrahamovitz.
 McAllister, W., 987 Columbus ave.; H. Koddenburg.
 Mass, L., 3 Eldridge st.; J. Lipsky.
 Meyer, N., 140 1st ave.; F. Meyer.
 Raslap, I., 220 Madison; H. Moss.
 Specht, J., 402 E. 19th; G. F. Kuehner.
 Stroub, J. W., 163 E. 125th; S. S. & R. B. Stroub.
 Trauber, J. & M., 97-99 Ave. B; J. Bernstein.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

(Continued from page 17.)

The opening of the plant of the Utah Packing Company at Salt Lake City, Utah, has been delayed on account of machinery for lard department not arriving. It is expected that by November 1 the plant will be in operation.

The Bucher-Woodford Company has changed its name to the E. Bucher Packing Company of Cairo, Ill., with E. Bucher, president and J. P. Buchanan, secretary. The construction of the company's new plant is well under way.

The necessary repairs at the Morton-Gregson Company's packing plant at Nebraska City, Neb., which caused a suspension of active operations for a time, have been completed, greatly extending and improving the facilities of the plant.

The stockholders of the Kemmers Soap Company of Cincinnati, O., will meet on November 14 for the purpose of voting to increase the company's capital stock from \$100,000 to \$300,000. The increase is to be made to provide funds for the new plant which the company is to erect in St. Bernard.

Preliminary work has been started on the erection of a large candle manufacturing plant on the Newark meadows, along the Newark Bay, about at the foot of Chestnut street, Newark, N. J., for A. Gross & Co., formerly of Jersey City. The plant, which will involve an expenditure of \$50,000, will include five buildings to be constructed of reinforced concrete and brick, one story in height, as follows: Saponification building, 60x150 feet; press and candle building, 50x232 feet; still building, 50x75 feet; engine house, 50x60 feet, and boiler house, 50x50 feet.

The Standard Glue Company of Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock, to manufacture glue, gelatin, mucilage, paste, etc., by H. J. Bellman, C. W. Hull, F. H. Gottlieb, D. A. Breakenridge, H. Cassard, A. Hildebrand and J. G. Wertz. This company will succeed the Wachter Manufacturing Company.

The Co-operative Oil Mill Company of Marlin, Tex., has been organized with \$50,000 capital stock for the purpose of erecting a cottonseed oil mill.

The coopeage house of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger at Armourdale, Kan., has been slightly damaged by fire.

LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Kearney, N. J.—The Business Men's Hygeia Ice Company, recently organized, has signed a contract for the erection of an ice manufacturing and cold storage plant at this place. The plant is to have a capacity of 60 tons with seven freezing tanks. A. Day of Newark is engineer.

Keyser, W. Va.—An ice and cold storage plant will be erected here by a company of which J. M. Bright is treasurer.

Gainesville, Fla.—The Fruit Growers' Ice Company has secured a site 600 x 800 feet, near the Seaboard Air Line, on which to erect an ice plant. It is proposed to equip plant with a 30-ton absorption machine of the latest improved design and labor-saving devices, including automatic and steam equipment for handling ice between storage room and cars. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000.

Gainesville, Fla.—It is reported that the Gainesville Gas and Electric Company will install a 20-ton ice plant.

Mulberry, Fla.—A 10-ton ice factory is to be established here by E. H. Dudley of Bartow, Fla.

Brookhaven, Miss.—The East Union Lumber and Manufacturing Company will install a 50-ton ice plant.

Macon, Mo.—The Macon Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by H. M. Rubey, C. S. Tuley, John March and others.

Jacksonville, Tex.—The Jacksonville Ice and Electric Company has been incorporated with \$75,000 capital stock by C. A. Zilker, W. Watkin and L. H. Vanderwerf.

Blackstone, Va.—The Blackstone Lumber and Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital. The company will operate a wood-working plant and install a 6½-ton ice plant.

TO RENT

Killing space and sales room in the abattoir of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, 39th street and 11th avenue.

WANTED

An excellent opportunity for experienced Spice Salesmen with one of the largest importing and manufacturing Spice Houses in the country. Acquaintance with the sausage business and department buyers essential. Address in confidence, stating experience and territory covered.

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